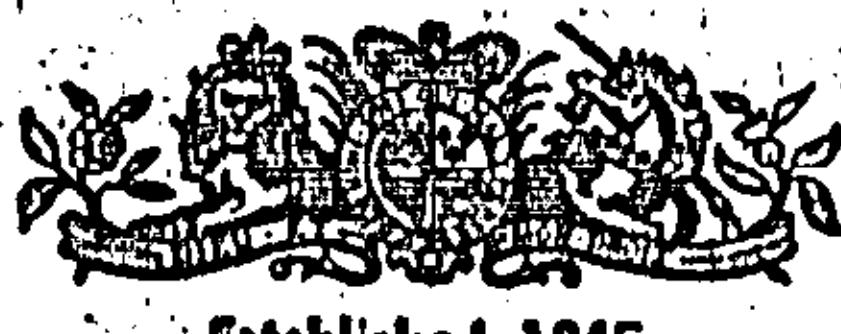


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COMMENT OF THE DAY

What Lies Ahead?

FUTURE developments in Egypt are not readily calculable. Mr. Nehru describes the events of the past week as a bloodless revolution, and so far as they have gone he is right. What remains to be seen is whether the revolution has been completed, or whether it is only in its initial stages. The abdication of King Farouk could surprise no one after the successful revolt staged against him by General Naguib, and the disappearance of this pleasure-loving monarch from the scene can hardly fail to do more good than harm insofar as it also means the elimination of certain political elements more interested in their own welfare than that of the State. There is no question that Egypt's purely domestic problems have been shamefully neglected for long past; that sycophants and intrigues have dominated Court life and exercised considerable influence under a royal device which abolished constitutional government. The clean-up, so far as it goes, should prove beneficial.

In leading and carrying out successfully his revolt, however, General Naguib has inflicted on himself imposing problems. His professed aim is to restore parliamentary government. To do so, he must either recognise the authority of the Wafdists which existed before the royal suspension of parliament, or alternatively, call new general elections with the probability that the Wafdists will be returned to power. General Naguib, himself, appears to desire political advisers with independent and middle-of-the-road policies, yet it is extremely unlikely that the extremists could be kept from taking over the principal portfolios of government in the event of new elections. And this might well result in Naguib being quietly dispossessed of his authority as Commander-in-Chief, leaving him none of the fruits of his present victory to enjoy.

GENERAL Naguib, in his interview with Reuters, professed to wash his hands entirely of any questions involving politics. For him the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the Canal Zone and the future of the Sudan is "a matter for the Egyptian Government," while the Middle East defence scheme proposed by the West "is an entirely political matter," so too is the subject of Egypt's attitude towards Israel, "which must be left to the Government." In ordinary circumstances this is an admirable attitude for any purely military man to adopt, but the situation in Egypt is anything but ordinary. What the West, and Britain particularly is concerned about, is the type of Government which the country can expect consequent upon General Naguib's coup d'etat. Is it to be moderate or extremist? Is it to show any real determination to resolve its foreign relations problems on a basis of mutual compromise, or will it follow slavishly the policy of adamancy adopted by a succession of Cabinets under ex-King Farouk's patronage? It is the answers to such questions which will determine whether Naguib's coup becomes an established success or is merely a futile interlude.

POLICE TAKE OVER 71 PLANES AT KAI TAK

Military Aid In Operation EX-GUARDS SQUAT IN STATION COMPOUND

Seventy-one planes, their engines and accessories, which for several months past have been in the care of Chinese Communist watchmen at Kai Tak and other parts of Kowloon, were taken over this morning in a combined Police and military operation, following upon the decision of the Privy Council which restored ownership of the planes to the Civil Air Transport Incorporated.

Police, numbering about 400, and assisted by two or three truckloads of soldiers, fully equipped, met with no serious resistance when they swooped on Kai Tak where the planes are grounded, at Bailey's Shipyard where engines and spare parts are stored, and at the New Asiatic Chemical Works, where the Chinese Communist watchmen have a dormitory.

The personnel guarding the planes and accessories were rounded up and taken to the Kowloon City police station. They numbered about 160.

There they were told they were free to go, but the men decided to remain in the station compound, where they squatted.

They were orderly, but occasionally broke into singing. At 9.30 they were still in the compound, but were quiet. By seven o'clock this morning the operation of taking over the planes and spare parts had been completed.

Workmen were seen at Kai Tak erecting high fences around the machines, and the sentry boxes at the entrance to the civil airfield were manned by police.

The entire civil airfield was cleared of all members of the public, and only bona fide air passengers were allowed to leave and enter Kai Tak.

Elsewhere in Kowloon this morning everything remained normal.

The 71 planes put under Police supervision this morning included 31 former CNAC machines.

An Official Statement

The following official statement was issued by the Public Relations Office this morning:

Following the decision of the Privy Council, the Hongkong authorities took steps last night to assume full control of all the disputed aircraft and accessories now in the Colony, including those subject to proceedings now pending in the Hongkong Supreme Court.

which are the subject of proceedings at the moment before the Supreme Court.

During the morning a Police explosives and ballistics expert searched buildings where the planes' engines and accessories are stored to make certain that no explosive weapons had been planted there.

At 1 p.m. the former watchmen were still camped in the Kowloon City police station compound. A Police official made it quite clear that the men were not being detained; they were free to leave. There was no question, he said, of them being under arrest.

1,000 OFFER THEIR BLOOD

Johannesburg, July 28. Over 1,000 volunteers queued at a transfusion centre within minutes of a broadcast appeal last night for blood to save the life of a European woman.

Only one of them had the right type. The woman has blood—known as O Homo Zygous Kell positive—found only once in every thousand Europeans. Search went on today as more blood was still needed.—Reuters.

MAJLIS SPEAKER FLEES

Takes Plane To Geneva

Teheran, July 28. Hassan Imami, who was elected Speaker of the Persian Parliament by anti-Mossadegh forces, unexpectedly left Teheran by air for Geneva last night, it was learned today.

His failure to preside over the last two meetings of the Majlis raised speculation that he had resigned under pressure from pro-Mossadegh deputies, but close friends denied this.

There are unconfirmed reports that Nationalist deputies are preparing a bill to strip Dr. Imami of all power and to elect a new Speaker. He is one of Teheran's leading religious figures.

There are also reports that the Queen Mother, the Shah's younger brother, Prince Ali Reza and the Shah's twin sister, Princess Ashraf, and her husband will leave Persia shortly for visits abroad.—Associated Press.

COMMONS QUESTIONS

London, July 28. Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour) asked the Government in the House of Commons today into what further discussion they proposed to enter with the Persian Government to settle the Anglo-Persian oil dispute, following The Hague Court's decision.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, replied, "The British Government was prepared even before the judgment of the International Court to negotiate a settlement which would take into account all the rights and interests of the parties concerned. That is still the position."

Mr. Eric Fletcher (Labour) asked whether it was not the duty of the Government to take the initiative in opening negotiations with the Persian Government "to try to secure some method to resolve this unfortunate dispute."

Mr. Lloyd: "It depends whether the dispute to which he is referring relates to the wrong done by the Persian Government to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The initiative has been taken to seek to settle that matter."—Reuters.

Riots In Calcutta



A rioter attempts to crawl through a police cordon in Calcutta where police and demonstrators clashed after a procession of 1,200 people tried to march to the Houses of Legislature in defiance of a Government ban on meetings and processions in the area. The demonstrators were organised by left factions to draw the Government's attention to the food position in West Bengal. Over a hundred were injured. The police made several charges and used tear gas.—London Express.

Egyptian Govt Begins Planning New Political Era

Cairo, July 28.

Egyptian Prime Minister Aly Maher Pasha and his Government returned to Cairo today from the summer capital of Alexandria and immediately began planning the new political era to follow King Farouk's abdication. For hours they remained in continuous session and were still meeting tonight.

Also meeting tonight was the executive of the extreme nationalist Wafd Party, whose leader, Mustafa el Nahab Pasha, flew back to Cairo today after cutting short a health trip to Switzerland.

Parliament, which the Wafd dominated until Farouk dissolved it last March, is expected to be recalled within a week.

This is necessary under the Constitution, which lays down that if the Throne falls vacant Parliament must reconvene within ten days to have the Regent sworn in.

Only a few Army tanks and armoured cars rumbled in the streets to recall last week's military coup, which swept Farouk off his tottering throne.

Alexandria, from which Farouk, ex-Queen-Narriman and their six-month-old son, the new King Fuad Ahmed, sailed into exile on Saturday, has already resumed the normal air of a holiday resort basking in the Mediterranean sun.

One of the longest talks today of 60-year-old Premier Aly Maher Pasha was with Abdel Salam Gomaa, Pasha, Wafdist Speaker of the dissolved Parliament.

HALLS NAGUIB

Nahab Pasha himself presided over the meeting of his party's executive tonight. He flew back to Cairo early today with his chief lieutenant, Serag Fuad el Din Pasha, drove straight to the headquarters of the coup leader, General Naguib Bey, and hailed him as "saviour of the nation."

Nahab Pasha embraced the virile-looking General Naguib and declared "We returned to our country after tyranny has been exterminated and its prestige restored by our great army and its great leader, General Naguib."

Tonight the Wafd executive would define its attitude towards recent developments and discussing future policy.

General Naguib announced today that the Egyptian arms scandal inquiry would be reopened. "I shall investigate the case myself," he promised.

This scandal arose over allegations by Egyptian officers who served in the campaign against the Jews in 1948 that high Egyptians entrusted with the purchase of weapons and ammunition, had supplied them with defective material.

General Naguib later told reporters: "We are completely ready for any emergency on Egypt's eastern borders, but the situation is quiet in Gaza area."

This is an area in the southern part of the old Palestine which Egyptian forces still occupy.

SOME CONFUSION

The Egyptian Government today began releasing political internees in accordance with the Cabinet decision announced last night.

But there was still some confusion tonight as to who is still under arrest or house detention and who has been released.

It was officially learned that contrary to earlier reports, Salah Mortagy Bey, Director of the Public Security Department in the Interior Ministry, was not among those arrested. He had merely been called for consultation by the authorities, it was said.—Reuters.

5 Die, 2,000 Injured In Rush To View Body Of Eva Peron

Buenos Aires, July 28.

Five people died and 2,000 were injured in the first frantic rush of half a million Argentinians to see the body of Senora Eva Peron.

During last night the police managed to bring order to the crowds at the Ministry of Labour, scene of the lying in state. But early this morning long queues were waiting and thousands were converging from all directions.

The former Under-Secretary of the Army, General Juan Esteban Vacca, collapsed beside the orchid-banked coffin of Senora Peron and died from heart failure.

Red China's Truce Talks Intentions

British Officials Express Doubts

London, July 28.

British officials today cautioned that Red China may not resume full-fledged armistice talks in Panmunjom and may instead seek their transfer to some other place and authority.

Red China was said to be apparently playing for time at present and there were suggestions it might seek a new approach at the current Red Cross party in Toronto or later through the United Nations in New York.

China, the sources stated, has given no indication—direct or indirect—of its next moves or plans since its recent rejection of the Allied proposal for screening of its war prisoners on neutral ground by neutral investigators.

India, who has acted as self-appointed go-between in the past weeks in the armistice talks, has now abandoned its efforts in face of the complete impasse in the Panmunjom negotiations, the sources stated.

OPOSES SCREENING Red China has made clear that it is against any type of screening of its war prisoners. The decision of Jacob Malik, Soviet representative in the United Nations, to prolong his stay in New York was linked with possible new moves there in the Korean war.

Officials said China's latest suggestion for a meeting of staff officers in Panmunjom was a clear indication that it did not want to discuss an armistice at the present because the chief issue requiring settlement was that of war prisoners, on which the staff officers could not negotiate.

DRAWN CONCLUSION The British government has drawn the conclusion from the latest developments that Red China is marking time, either to prepare some new proposal or to seek the transfer of the talks to some other place and authority.

Informants said the Allies were completely in the dark as to Communist strategy and manoeuvres but had no intention of taking the initiative themselves for continuation of the talks.

It was authoritatively stated that no matter what happened the United Nations would not abandon their principle that repatriation of war prisoners must be voluntary and no one would be forced to return against his will to the country of his origin.—United Press.

ALL SAVED

London, July 28.

Thirty-one passengers and the crew of a Dakota air liner bound for South Africa are safe at Malta after having been rescued from the Mediterranean Sea by an American Air Force rescue plane from Wheelock Field, Tripoli, it was announced on Monday by the Tropic Airways, owners of the plane.

The Dakota plunged into choppy seas on Sunday after a motor failure. The American flying boat picked up all passengers and crewmen, and transferred them to a British destroyer, which later placed them aboard the Malta-bound steamer Asturias.—Associated Press.

It Was Not An H-Bomb

But A Hydrogen Explosion

Rome, July 28.

Italy's Defence Minister, Signor Randolfo Pacciardi, announced today that Italian scientists had succeeded in exploding hydrogen to make helium.

He denied sensational claims that Italy had successfully tested the world's first effective hydrogen bomb.

He said the explosion of small quantities of hydrogen had been attempted on an artillery practice range.

He added that the transformation of hydrogen into helium occurs in the atmosphere. The aim of the Italian experiments was to reproduce these explosions on a laboratory scale.

"The explosion took place all right," the Minister said. "But until there has been full technical examination of the results, it is impossible to say what application there may be in the scientific field."

The Minister emerged from a meeting of the Italian Cabinet for a few moments to make his statement.

Shortly before, a Rome evening newspaper announced in glowing headlines that Italy had exploded the world's first hydrogen bomb.

A copyright article, written by a journalist who claimed to have witnessed and photographed the explosion on Sunday night on an artillery range in central Italy, stated that the new process was discovered by Professor Ubaldo Loschi, a noted Italian physicist.

Before the war Professor Loschi worked with Bruno Pontecorvo, the Italian atomic scientist who two years ago left England with his wife and children and vanished behind the "Iron Curtain"—Reuters.

Heir To Thai Throne Born

Bangkok, July 29.

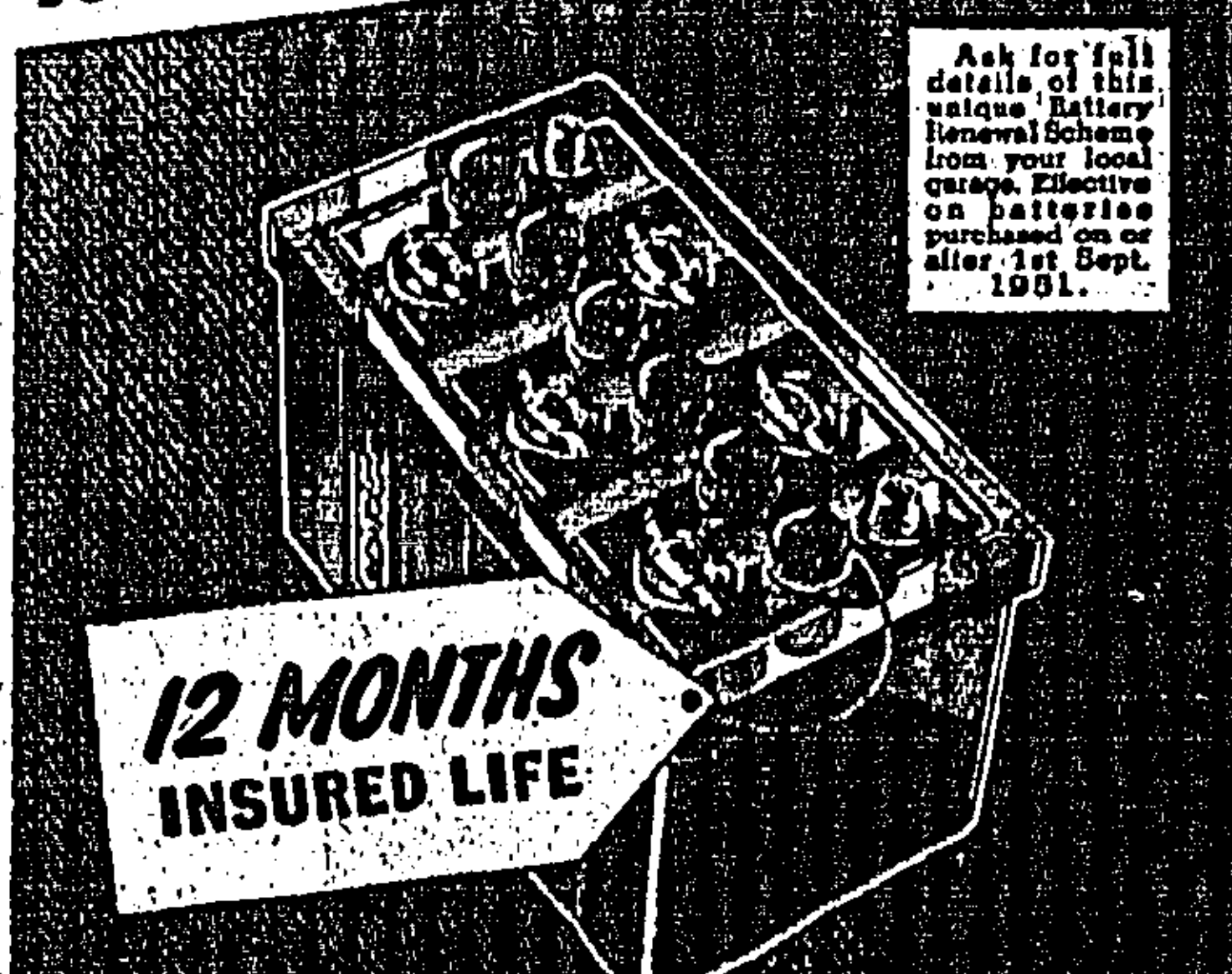
An heir to King Phumphon of Thailand was born today. A 21-gun salute greeted the arrival of the Prince, who one day will probably reign over Thailand's 18,000,000 people.

The Queen and her son are reported to be doing well in the Palace hospital.

Slim, Queen Sirikit Kitiyakarn, a Princess in her own right, bore King Phumphon a daughter last year. Since a daughter cannot ascend the throne, the birth of a second child has been awaited with fervour.

The Siam Government has declared a holiday and general rejoicing for today and tomorrow.—Reuters.

You start with something extra



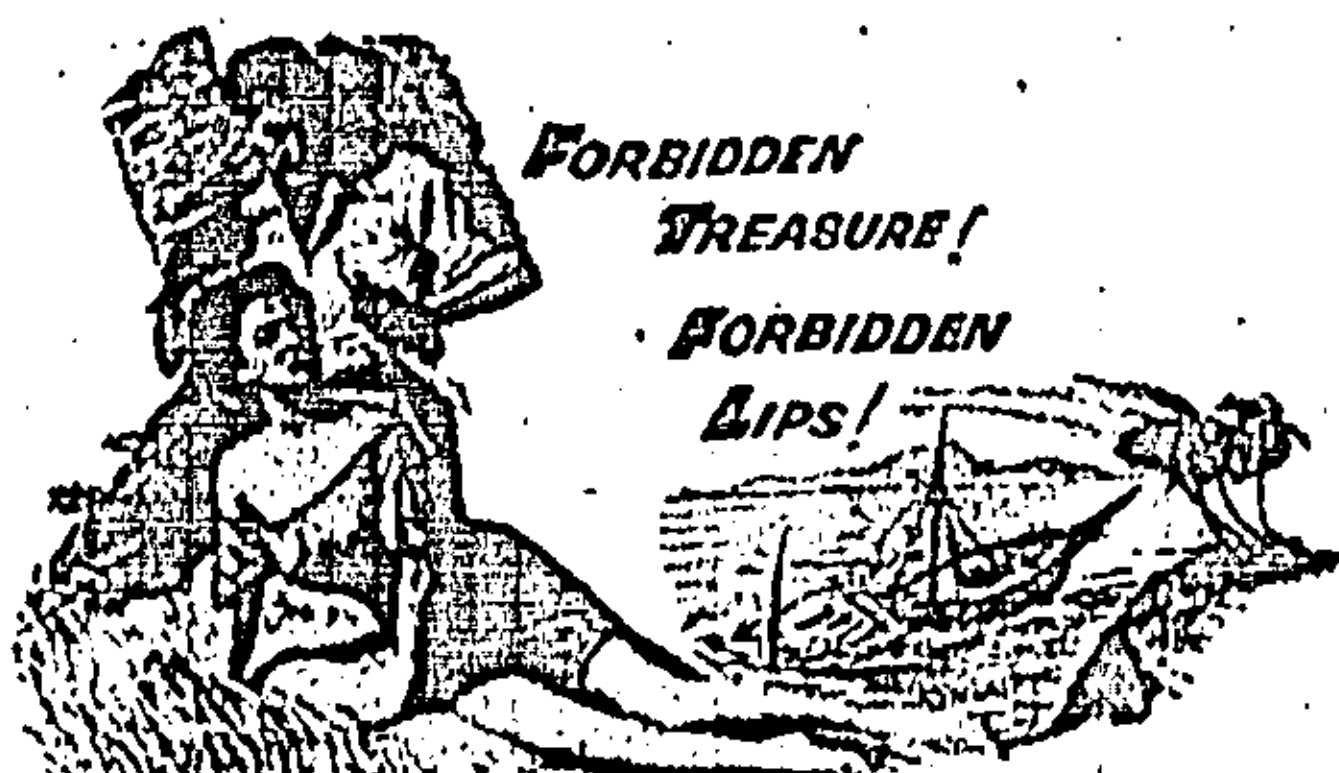
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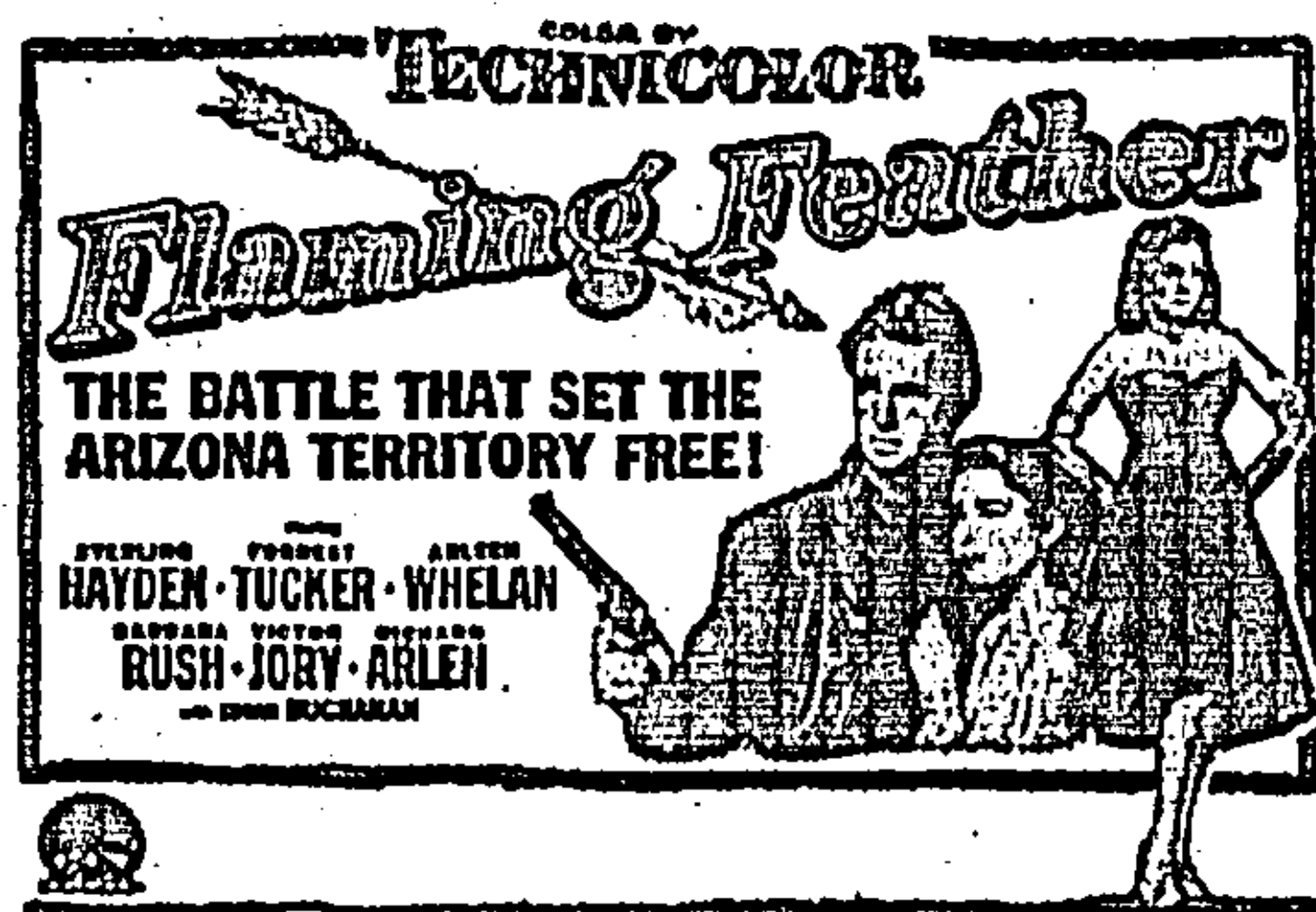
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TO-MORROW: “SEALED CARGO”

Girl Banned By Malan



Miss Euphemia Cowan, 20, a Scots shop assistant who was refused permission to enter South Africa, shown as she arrived back at Southampton from Capetown. Her father, Mr. Alexander Cowan, of Stenhousemuir, said the ban was not a question of money but the colour bar. Miss Cowan had been banned allegedly because she was without money to maintain herself; she made the trip to spend six months with a “pen friend,” a Coloured girl.—Reutersphoto.

Iran Minister To Suggest Further Oil Case Hearings

New York, July 28.

The New York Times, in an exclusive interview with Iran's new Foreign Minister, Mr. Hussein Navab, said that he was willing to meet Britain in the International Court of Justice to test her case against the nationalisation of Persian oil.

The case could again be submitted to the Hague Court by the “joint agreement” of the two parties in the dispute and Mr. Navab added that he would recommend this action.

He said, “Considering that Britain has already recognised the principle of oil nationalisation, I think we can win the case.”

The Times said that Mr. Navab was referring to Britain's acceptance of the principle of oil nationalisation as a condition for negotiations conducted with a member of the former Labour Cabinet, Mr. Richard Stokes, last August.

Mr. Navab said, however, “After what I have seen of the attitude of the judges, I doubt if Britain would be anxious to bring the case before the Court.”

He also said that he would oppose the appointment of a sole arbitrator as requested by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. He added, however, that he accepted the post of Foreign Minister offered to him by Premier Mossadegh as his principal aim was seeking the restoration of good relations with Britain through a settlement of the oil dispute. He indicated that he might make a new approach to Britain on the issue of compensation for nationalised oil property but declared that under no condition would British technicians be given jobs in Iran's oilfields, not even as individuals.

FEELINGS HURT

Iran had offered them jobs last year and the offer had been refused. He said, “This has seriously hurt Iranian national feelings. We shall not accept them any more.”

Mr. Navab, who has for the past two years been Iran's Ambassador in Holland, gave the interview at his home at Vassenaar in Holland.

Meanwhile, a United Press message from Teheran reports that speculation on the Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh's intentions regarding the Persian oil industry has been aroused by the announcement that Hussein Maki, Secretary of the Oil Nationalisation Committee, is going to the United States for six weeks.

The announcement said that he was going on the invitation of the International Bank and would pass through Italy where he would be the guest of the Fiat Motor Company.

Other developments in the oil industry included the arrival on Saturday of Mr. Richard Nelson and Mr. Gerald Waldron of the American firm of Nelson and Waldron.

It was reported that they had come on a 24-hour visit to contact the Persian Mixed Oil Commission to discuss the purchase and transportation of 15,000,000 tons of oil from Iran.—United Press.

Ladies & Gentlemen,
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Strike's Effects Will Be Felt For Months: US Official's Warning

Washington, July 28.

The Defence Production Administrator, Mr. Henry Fowler, today warned that thousands of workers faced lay-offs because of shortages brought on by the great 1952 steel strike.

Mr. Fowler said, in a Press statement, that thousands of industries using steel would be forced to close down before the big mills got production at full steam again.

The 55-day walk-out had exhausted steel stocks and the Government would take measures to prevent a “mad scramble” for new steel, he said. Part of the plan is to get defence production back on schedule. Top priority will be given to military, atomic energy and machine-tool output. All other orders will be shoved back until these items are brought up to par.

Mr. Fowler said it may take two or three months to overcome the effects of the worst production stoppage in American history.

Mr. Fowler listed the following effects of the strike:

1. New aluminium plants which should have gone into production in September will not do so until two months or more after that. Every day new construction is postponed means the loss of 1,000,000 pounds of primary aluminium.

2. The strike cost the petroleum industry 5,000 tons of tubular goods per day, or enough to drill 180 wells. The programme to increase oil refining and pipeline construction capacity will be set back by 25 per cent.

3. The strike caused a three-month production loss in diesel locomotives, freight cars, motor-cars, trucks, trailers, buses, trolley coaches and trams. The loss of 300 diesel locomotives and about 20,000 freight cars will seriously affect the movement of defence equipment and military farm crops and other vital products.

4. Some 80 shipyards building barges and tugboats for inland waterways will exhaust their steel stocks by August 1 and will be forced to shut down until steel deliveries pick up.

Mr. Fowler outlined a programme designed to prevent “mad scrambling” for steel in the months ahead.

The first step will be to try to bring production of defence goods back on schedule by the end of the year.

The DPA will require that all military, atomic energy and machine tool orders on steel mills be cleaned up by November 30.

All other orders placed before the strike will be pushed back if they conflict with defence needs.

There will be no priority for manufacturers of machinery, plant equipment, freight cars, oil pipes and other items which form the industrial base for rearmament and which received special treatment in the past for that reason.

During the last three months of the year, every steel mill will be required to set aside part of its output for defence so military requirements will be met in full.—United Press.

MacDonald's Dalat Trip

Salgon, July 28.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who is on a 15-day goodwill visit to Indo-China, flew to Dalat today to confer with Emperor Bao Dai of Vietnam.

The British Commissioner-General for Southeast Asia arrived in Salgon from Singapore on Saturday and held talks over the week-end with the French High Commissioner for Indo-China, M. Jean Lecomte, the British Minister, Mr. Ashton Graves, and the Premier of Vietnam, Nguyen Van Tam. He is to visit the capitals of Laos and Cambodia later this week and Hanoi on August 4.

Mr. MacDonald was accompanied to Dalat, summer residence of the Emperor, by M. Lecomte and Mr. Van Tam.—United Press.

Ruhr Control Lifted

Bonn, July 28.

The three Western Allies today lifted their control, imposed at the end of the war, over West Germany's steel production.

The Allied High Commission announced that Ruhr crude steel production would no longer be pegged at 11,100,000 tons annually for civilian purposes. The Allied action was a consequence of the Schuman Plan Treaty's coming into force last week.—Reuters.

Stevenson Presents His Views

Domestic Issues Discussed

Washington, July 28.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, said in an interview published today: “In the election contest the domestic issues of the greatest importance to our country and to each of us as individuals are inflation and national solvency.”

“Each household in a grocery store is as painfully conscious of prices as the most learned economists and most experienced financial men. Closely related are Federal spending, the increasing Federal debt and higher taxes.”

“Can these trends be reversed?”

Mr. Stevenson's views appeared in the unofficial magazine United States News and World Report. They were obtained prior to the Chicago Convention which thrust Mr. Stevenson into the race for the presidency but were approved by him before publication.

The paramount election issue, he said, was continuation of resistance to Soviet pressure. He would view “with the utmost misgiving any indication that America was wobbling or indecisive” on this matter.

MORE CONSERVATIVE

Mr. Stevenson revealed that he was more conservative as to the role the Government should play in the control of the nation's economic affairs than some of the Democratic Party “New Dealers”. Asked how far the Government should intervene in the economic life of the nation, he replied in part: “No further than is absolutely required by the necessities of the particular case. And such intervention as does occur should be primarily addressed to the maintenance and enforcement of competition in our economic life, not its destruction....

“I do not believe the Government, whether Federal, State or local, should take on any job which it is not absolutely required to do by the facts of the case.”

“I have said repeatedly that I believe in the Government being as small in scope and as local in character as possible and certainly that objective cannot be achieved where the Government is steadily enlarging its business ownership and management commitments.”—United Press.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. **QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



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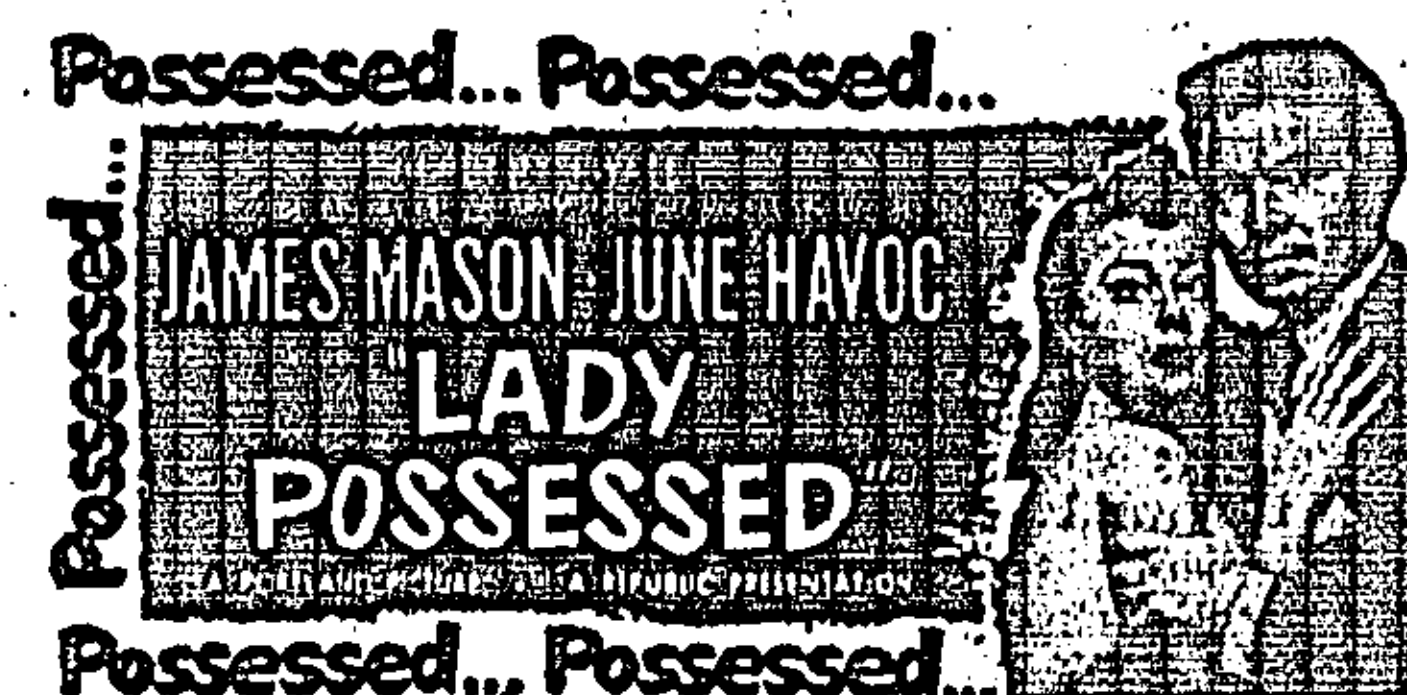
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★ NEXT CHANGE ★



TO-DAY ONLY **Capitol Theatre** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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WITH ENGLISH SUBTITLES



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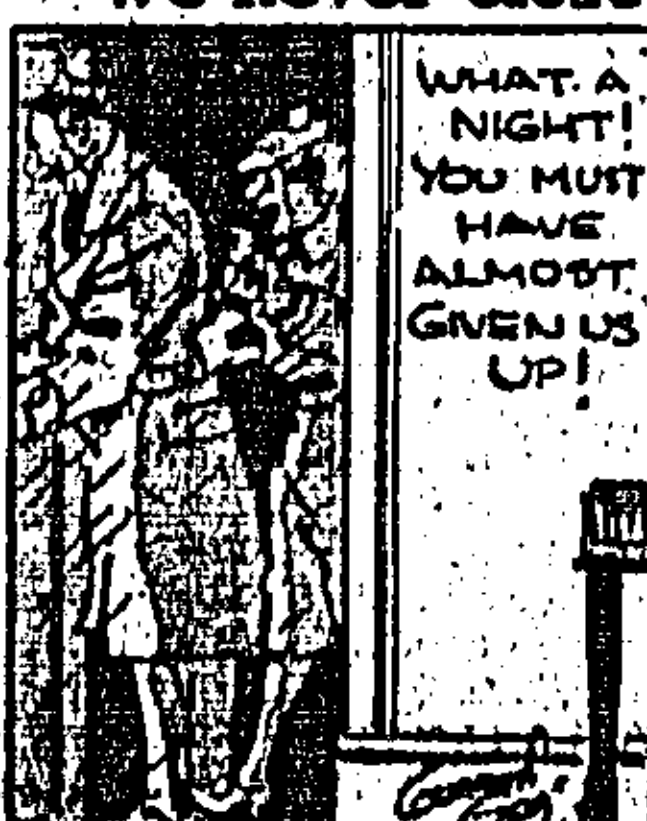
in “The SWORDSMAN”

In Technicolor
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POW Camp Story Discredited

London, July 28. Mr. Nigel Birch, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, today gave little credence to reports that prisoner-of-war camps in North Korea had been moved to sites near military targets. He was replying to a question by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour, in the House of Commons.

Mr. Birch said North Korea POW camps had not been marked in accordance with the Geneva Convention. Nevertheless, he did not think there was any possibility that they had been moved.—Reuter.

Shoosmith Appointment Furore

SPEAKER STOPS DISCUSSION

London, July 28. When the appointment of Major-General Shoosmith as Deputy Chief of Staff to General Mark Clark, United Nations Commander in Korea, was announced in the House of Commons after Lord Alexander's announcement in the Lords, a former Labour Minister, Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, jumped up to declare that "the appointment of General Shoosmith makes no difference whatever."

Mr. Nigel Birch, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, had explained in answer to a question from Mr. Shinwell that since General Shoosmith was on General Clark's staff he could not communicate directly with the British Government.

Pressed by Mr. Shinwell for an assurance that consultations would be made more effective, Mr. Birch said that the appointment would be "of value particularly to General Clark in getting to know British reaction to anything he may wish to do."

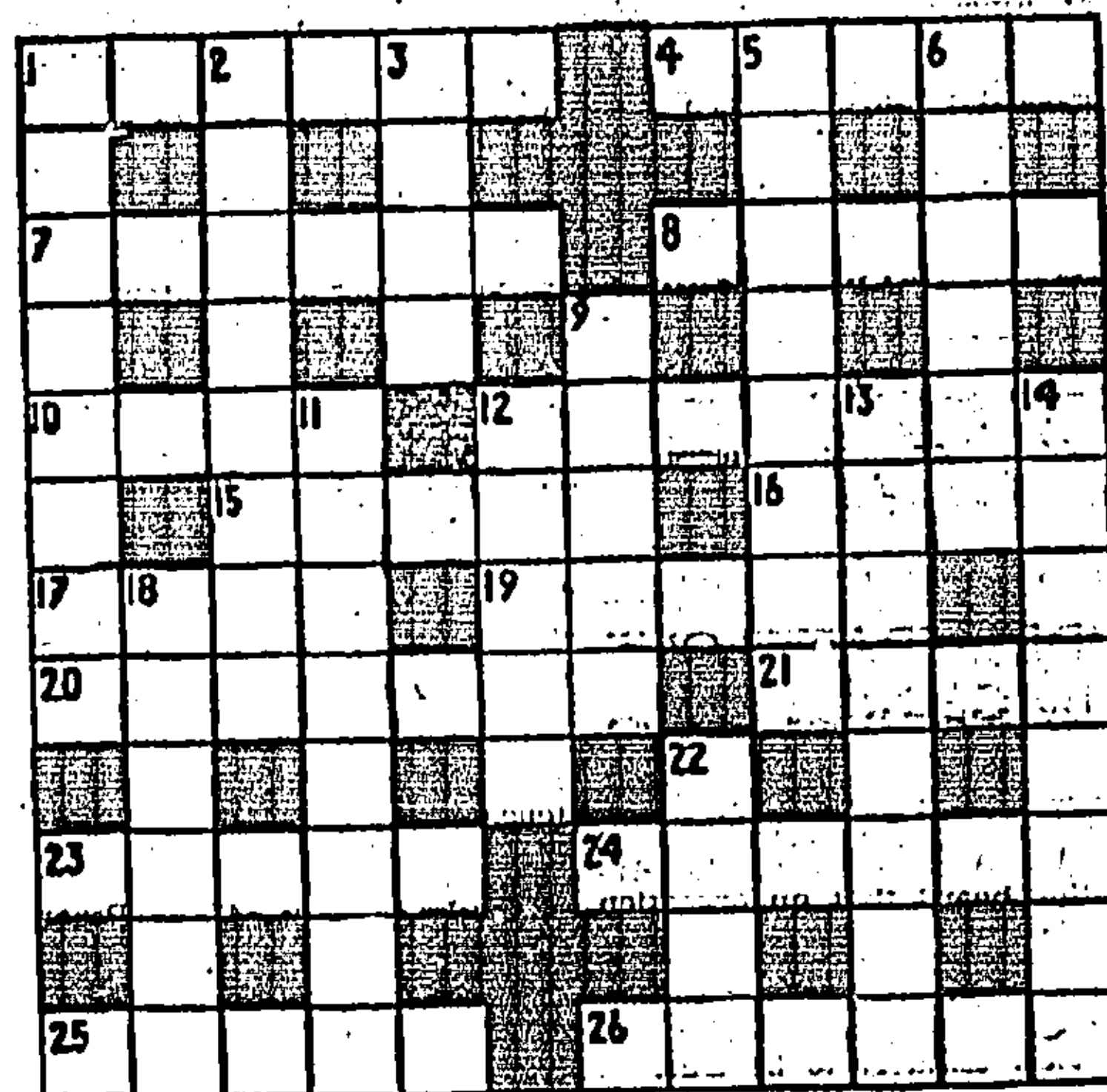
Mr. Sidney Silverman, Labour, referred to "our total lack of influence or control in a situation which is pregnant with fatal and tragic consequences, possibly for the whole world," and said: "If we are not enabled to exert a great influence both upon the negotiations and the conduct of affairs, disquiet will so grow that there will soon be a popular demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Korea."

There were strong dissenting murmurs from the Government benches and some Conservative members called "Speak for yourself."

Mr. Birch replied that in war, when one was serving with other allies, one must be loyal to them.

The Speaker (Mr. W. S. Morrison) intervened to stop further discussion on the matter.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Opportunity (6).
 - Lean (5).
 - Unhappy (6).
 - Verve (6).
 - Deposited (4).
 - Forecast (7).
 - Light craft (5).
 - Archaic (4).
 - Design (4).
 - Archaic (6).
 - Vest (7).
 - Crabapple (4).
 - Domine (6).
 - Optical illusion (8).
 - Sailing vessels (6).
 - Nook (6).
- DOWN**
- Wild flowers (8).
 - Yankee (8).
 - Fish (4).
 - Prolific (6).
 - Observe (6).
 - Upright (6).
 - Hanging down (8).
 - Awkward question (5).
 - Cloze (6).
 - Chateau (8).
 - Mess (6).
 - Flunge (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3. Ellipses, 8. Sings, 9. Liferest, 11. Deasted, 12. Peal, 13. Admit, 18. Elder, 19. Unit, 20. Huddled, 24. Unlucky, 25. Propel, 26. Babel, Down: 1. Aisle, 2. Dress, 3. Episodic, 4. Cent, 6. Iced, 6. Skower, 7. Settle, 10. Toph, 14. Miter, 15. Tenders, 16. Suburb, 17. Plots, 20. Carps, 21. Adde, 22. Heal, 23. Aps.

Pacific Security Pact Nations To Meet In Honolulu Next Month

Canberra, July 28.

Australia, New Zealand and the United States are not expected in other Pacific nations when the Foreign Ministers of the three countries meet in Honolulu early in August to set up a Council.

These sources say that, although obviously desirable, such a step is impracticable as the situation stands in the region today.

The establishment of the Council follows the signature of a security treaty by the three powers last September under which they undertook to "act to meet the common danger" in the event of an armed attack on any of their territories in the Pacific.

Discussions in Honolulu will cover a wide range of Pacific problems. A full-time deputies organisation, which can meet quickly in an emergency, will be set up.

The Korean conflict, as by far the greatest threat to security in the Pacific, will have an important place on the agenda. Latest reports from East Asia's trouble spots will be examined by the Council whose key work will be an analysis of the ability of the three partners and their allies to resist any Communist aggression.

Mr. Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State, will lead a large delegation of defence and political experts at the conference.

Australia's team under Mr. Richard Casey, Minister for External Affairs, will be joined in Honolulu by Sir Percy Spender, Australian Ambassador to Washington, who played a prominent role in the negotiation of the treaty.

Mr. Thomas Clifton Webb, Minister for External Affairs in New Zealand, will be at the head of the third delegation.

INTRICATE TASK
Official circles in Canberra make no secret of their attitude towards the question of widening the pact.

They say that at the present stage it would be difficult to invite one or two countries and leave out others who are known to be basically opposed to Communism.

They assert that the task of uniting the anti-Communist forces in the Pacific threatens to be a most intricate and painstaking one.

It must be taken into consideration, they say, that the Asian countries have not reached the same common understanding on cultural, religious or economic matters as members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. They have had little contact with each other until recent years and are in different stages of development.

In addition, India, Indonesia and Burma, most important in the strategic set-up, are striving to maintain a neutral attitude while Japan—for emotional, as distinct from practical reasons, is still considered to be a difficult ally for a number of the Pacific powers.

One top authority stresses that there would be no virtue in the Honolulu conference inviting as pact members countries which could not contribute to any extent towards the defence of the region.

He added that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is now a force in European affairs only because it consists of much more than written agreements.

The Australian Government attaches the greatest importance to the Pacific Council. It was the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert G. Menzies, who placed for an early meeting, regardless of the fact that a change of government is possible in the United States within a couple of months.

When Mr. Menzies returned to Australia this month after talks in London and Washington, he told his Cabinet that he had found overseas a much livelier interest in South-East Asia.

GROWING REALISATION

He believes that there is a growing realisation of the immense importance of this corner of the world not only to Australia but to the cause of world freedom generally.

Mr. Menzies said that in his talks overseas he had pursued vigorously the theme that world strategy could not be divided into little bits.

The whole issue must be regarded as one. What happens in the North Atlantic and the Middle East and in South-East Asia and in the Pacific is all inter-related.

The Government has high hopes that the Pacific Council will provide it with an opportunity of playing a part in the world organisation of overall strategy from the political as well as the military standpoint.

The Council is expected to provide the ways and means of associating the supply problems of the Pacific with those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.—Reuter.

The Russians Said Nothing

Toronto, July 28. The Russian delegates to the International Red Cross talks here sat silent today when they were asked to nominate a Chairman for the General Commission.

The President, Mr. John Macaulay, of Canada, said that the Russians had told him that they might wish to nominate some one.

But when they sat silent, M. A. Francois Ponce, of the French Roman Catholic Society, was unanimously elected and promised "a liberal chairman-ship and also, if necessary, a very firm one."

The four Commissions—General, Relief, Health and Junior—held brief, simultaneous meetings today, elected their officials and then adjourned.—Reuter.

British Attitude On Germ War Charges

London, July 28.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, told the House of Commons today it would be unequitable to suggest to India that she should appoint a body to investigate Communist charges of germ warfare in Korea.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour, had asked whether, as an alternative to the proposed investigation by the Red Cross, the Government would propose investigation by an impartial body to be appointed by India.

Mr. Lloyd said: "As soon as we receive any indication from the other side that they are prepared to have these matters investigated by an impartial body, we shall act upon it."

Mr. Henderson: "Would you agree that we ought not to allow the other side, the Government of China, to make these charges without taking every step possible to secure or provide the setting up of an impartial body to investigate?"

Mr. Lloyd: "I do not think it helps to make the suggestion that some other government should appoint it."

Asked by Major Beamish, Conservative, about bombs allegedly dropped on Chinese territory, Mr. Lloyd said no bomb of any kind has been dropped on Chinese territory by aircraft under the United Nations Command.

United Nations pilots had strict instructions not to violate the Manchurian frontier, he added.—Reuter.

Albania Fails To Pay

London, July 28. No part of the sum awarded Britain by the Hague Court for the death of 45 British sailors in the Corfu Channel has yet been secured from Albania.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, told the House of Commons today.

"We are seeking to obtain compensation by other means," he added.

The Hague Court awarded Britain £843,974 in 1949 for lives lost and damage to two destroyers, which struck mines in the Corfu Channel in 1940.—Reuter.

Bastille Day In Paris



El Ghaoui, Sultan of Marrakech (left) watching the Fourteenth of July Parade in Paris with (left) Prince Aly Khan (wearing a British Army uniform) and General Catroux.—Central Press Photo.

BRITAIN TO AID BURMA

Rangoon, July 28. Air Commodore Ward, chief of the British Services Mission in Burma, returned from Britain today bringing back the British Government's consent to supply Burma's requirements in arms and ammunition to enable her to step up defence preparations and offensives against local insurgents.

Last Saturday the Burmese Commander-in-Chief had told the Press that Burma's armed forces were being expanded and suitably equipped for preserving Burmese sovereignty.

The Defence Minister, U Ba Swe, Burma's "strong man" told the United Press that Burma had submitted two lists of armament requirements to Britain, one with the nomenclature of weapons immediately needed, another for the long-range equipment of expanding forces.

The first list was fully approved by Britain and the second list was likely to be fulfilled compatible with Britain's own defence requirements.—United Press.

Atom Ship In Fremantle

Perth, July 28. H.M.S. Tracer arrived at Fremantle today en route to the site of the forthcoming British atomic weapons test.

Five civilians were seen on board.

Security restrictions were more severe than during the visit of the first atomic ships. Daily watches are being maintained by Australian army intelligence troops, naval and Royal Marine guards, naval dockyard police, Commonwealth security officers and West Australian police officers and men.

The Tracer is the first of the three atomic squadron ships which left Portsmouth recently to berth at Fremantle.—Associated Press.

World's Biggest Tanker Fleet

Washington, July 28. The United States is lagging far behind Europe in building new tankers but it still has the world's largest, fastest and finest privately owned merchant tanker fleet, says the National Federation of American Shipping.

The American fleet included 461 tankers of 9,741,000 deadweight tons on July 1 compared to 460 tankers of 8,834,000 tons a year ago.—Associated Press.

Supplies For Reds Intercepted

Saigon, July 28. French Headquarters announced that 180 tonnes of supplies for the National Front were intercepted during the night in the Red River delta north of Hanoi.—United Press.

Farouk Abdication Raises Old Question In A New Form

London, July 28.

Britain will not be prepared to accredit her Ambassador in Egypt, Sir Ralph Stevenson, to the infant King Ahmed Fuad II as King of Egypt and the Sudan, it is learned from an authoritative source.

The question of recognition of the King of Egypt's title to the Sudan is raised in a new form by the abdication last Saturday of ex-King Farouk.

Diplomatic practice now requires general re-accreditation of foreign envoys to the new King within a matter of weeks.

The British Ambassador to Egypt, Sir Ralph Stevenson, who curtailed his leave and flew from London to Cairo this morning, is believed here to be without definite instructions regarding Britain's attitude to the political situation in Cairo.

The statement made in the House of Commons this afternoon by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, at his first public appearance since he contracted jaundice a month ago that Britain's policy toward the Sudan would be unchanged is interpreted here to mean that Britain will leave the accreditation question in abeyance.

But the change of monarch will automatically raise the accreditation problem for all other foreign envoys in Cairo and there is no doubt that the decision of such important governments as the United States and France will be watched with keen attention in London.

SITUATION FLUID

The main consideration from the British standpoint is the restoration of stability in a situation still considered here to be fluid.

Opinion here tends to fear at least two possible disturbing developments.

First, a split between Aly Maher Pasha and General Naguib over effective control of the internal situation.

Second, a split within the ranks of the officers backing General Naguib, some of whom

are known to be inspired by Islamic sympathy for the fanatically nationalist Muslim Brotherhood.

The elements in the situation who combined in opposition to ex-King Farouk may fall apart now that their first objective is secured, it is felt here.

A further unknown factor is the position of the Wafd whose leaders this morning returned from a holiday in Europe.

A stabilising element it is felt here, would be early proclamation of the Regency Council whose composition may reflect a struggle for power.—Reuter.

EX-KING FAROUK

Messina, July 28. Ex-King Farouk's yacht, Mahroussa, tonight passed through the Straits of Messina between Italy and Sicily, apparently bound for an Italian port.

From Naples it was reported that Mohammed Abdel Aziz Badr Bey, the Egyptian Ambassador in Rome, arrived there tonight to meet Farouk tomorrow morning.

The Italian naval radio station at Messina reported making contact with the yacht at 17.55 GMT, as it steamed into the Straits.

The luxuriously equipped vessel, more than 70 years old but completely overhauled two years ago by an Italian ship-builder, is expected to arrive in Naples Bay tomorrow morning.

From Alexandria to Messina it had averaged about 15 knots.—Reuter.

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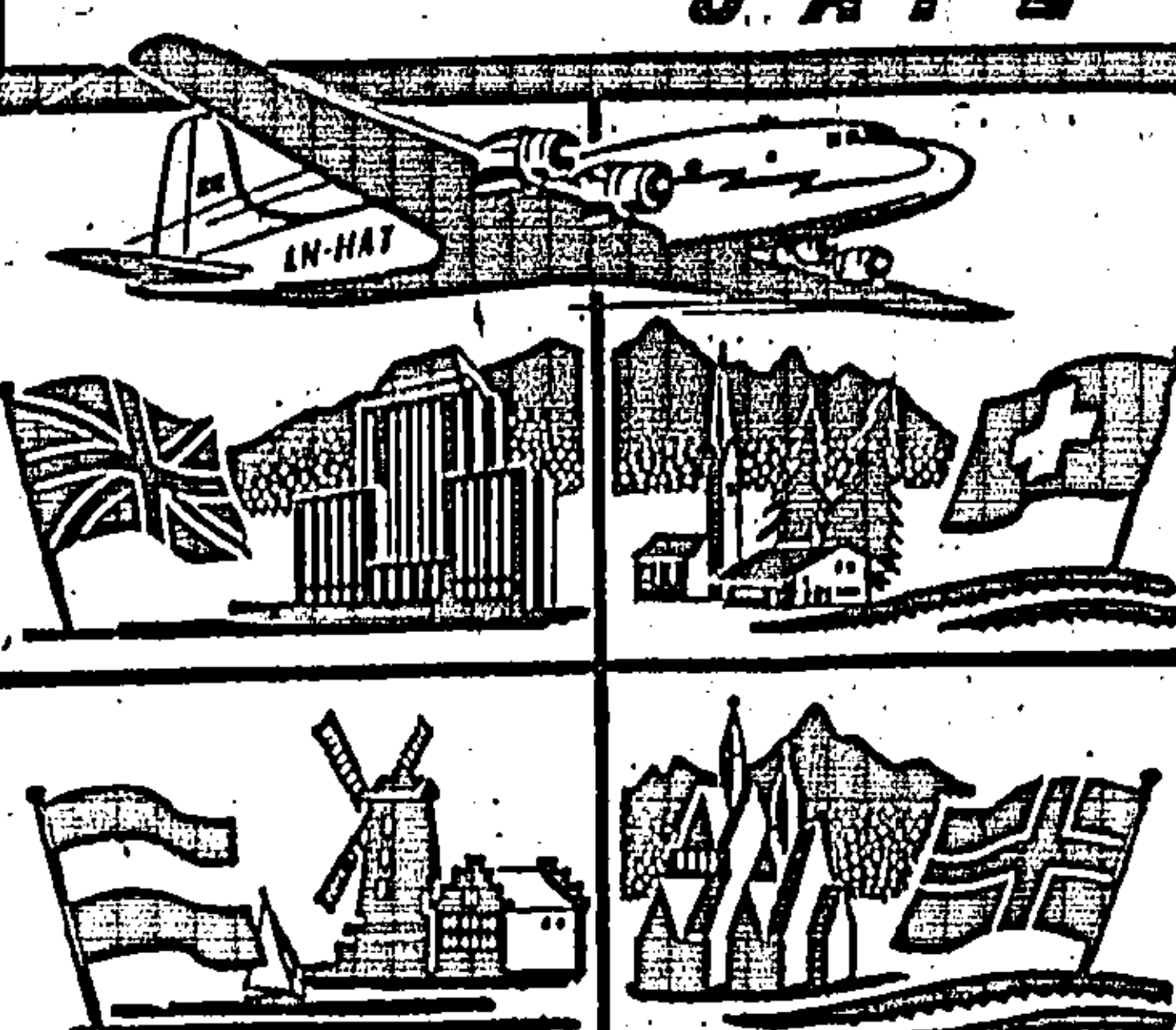
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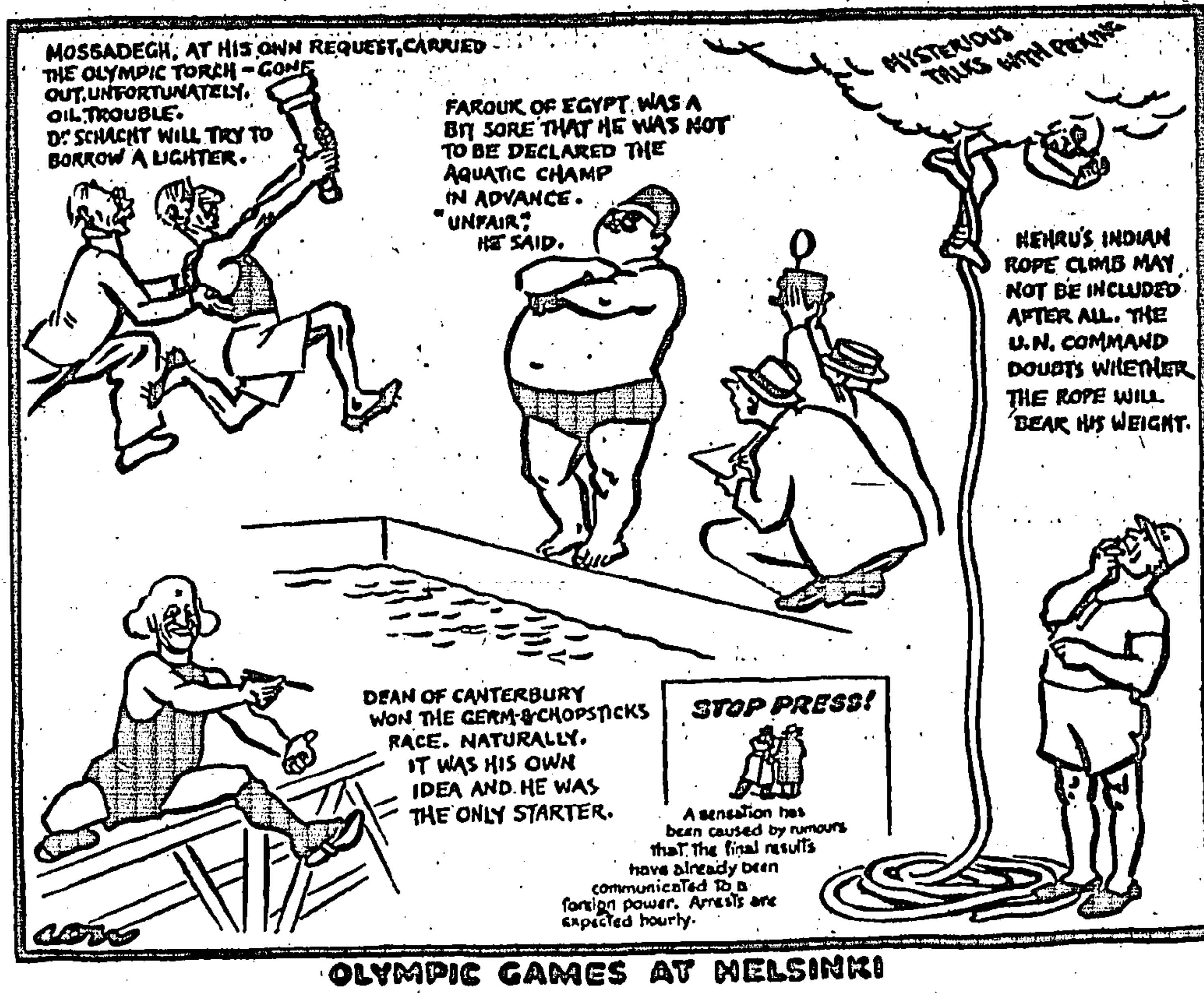
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SECRETS FROM THE DIARY OF FORRESTAL

THE diary of James Forrestal is a fascinating document. Seldom, even in America, can such an intimate history of most recent events have been made so soon available to the public.

Forrestal, a wealthy banker, joined Roosevelt's Government in 1940, became a member of the Navy in 1944, Secretary for Defence in 1947.

The diary covers the years from 1944 to Forrestal's tragic death in 1949—the painful years of transition from the hot war with Germany to the cold war with Russia.

Forrestal appears as a man of integrity, courage and common sense, uninfluenced by

humbug or sentimentality. He realised at a very early stage the nature of the Russian threat, and he threw his weight in the direction of what later came to be called the Truman doctrine of aid to the free nations against Russian imperialism.

Today it is easy to forget how much resistance that policy received at first even in America. Until September 1949 the woolly-minded Henry Wallace was still a member of the Cabinet. He then made a speech so pro-Russian that Truman was compelled reluctantly to dismiss him. As late as November 1949 Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President, giving an interview to American journalists in Moscow, could use language worthy of the Dean of Canterbury at the top of his form.

The cold war forced drastic changes in the American defence system and great increases in the military budget. Forrestal was in the centre of all this and became a figure of bitter controversy because of his attitude toward the unification of the Services and the size of the Air Force.

Of much more interest to British readers is another controversy which made Forrestal equally unpopular in some quarters—the question of Palestine.

Anglo-U.S. sidelights

Forrestal and the State Department, anxious about oil supplies in the Middle East, were determined not to antagonise the Arabs. The Democratic Party machine was equally determined not to antagonise, in an election year, the Jewish vote in New York, or to lose the immense Jewish contributions to party funds.

Truman came down on the side of the machine, and Forrestal's diary leaves no doubt about his motives. Few will quarrel with Forrestal's verdict that American policy in Palestine during this period was made "for squalid political purposes."

Forrestal gives several sidelights upon Anglo-American relations. He seems to have got on well with Mr. Churchill, who

appears in characteristic guise, furious at the abandonment of India, profoundly mistrustful of Russia, delighted at the success of his Fulton speech.

Relations with the Socialist Government were less happy. Most members of the American Cabinet deeply disliked Socialist domestic policy, were reluctant to underwrite with American dollars schemes of nationalisation which they rightly regarded as totally irrelevant to British economic needs, and were sceptical about the business capacity of Socialist Ministers. Mr. Strachey is cited as a special example of incompetence in this respect.

Mr Attlee's OK

On the other hand, apart from Palestine, relations over foreign affairs seem to have been satisfactory. Both Mr Attlee and Sir Stafford Cripps declared their readiness to agree to the use of the atom bomb if it became necessary. Bevin's foreign policy on the whole met with American approval.

It would be interesting to know the truth of one story which Forrestal tells at second hand. According to Joseph Kennedy, former American Ambassador in London, England would not have fought in 1939 but for pressure from Roosevelt. Neville Chamberlain told Kennedy afterwards that "America and the World Jews had forced England into the war." The story seems improbable, though there is no reason to doubt that Forrestal is honestly reporting Kennedy's account.

In 1948 Truman won the Presidential election. Forrestal, the sole survivor in the cabinet of the Roosevelt epoch, had never been one of Truman's intimates, and he now ceased to be indispensable.

Copied out verses

He was beginning to feel and show the strain of office. Moreover, he was being subjected to a peculiarly odious campaign of abuse from those ornaments of journalism—Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson.

He half decided to resign. Nevertheless, when on March 1, 1949, the President, for reasons which are not made clear in this book, suddenly asked him to send in an immediate resignation, Forrestal received a very severe shock.

A few weeks later he was suffering from a serious nervous breakdown. By May he seemed to be recovering. But on the night of May 21 after copying out a translation of a chorus of Sophocles—containing—these sombre lines:

"Worn by the waste of time—
Comfortless, nameless,
hopeless—save
In the dark prospect of the
growing 'rave'"

he threw himself to his death from a sixteenth-floor window of the hospital where he was being treated.

It was a tragic end to a career of great achievement and devoted duty to the public service. Some months earlier he had said half in jest to a group of journalists, and as a victim of the "Washington scene" he spoke more truly than perhaps he knew. The words might serve as Forrestal's epitaph.

*The Forrestal Diaries. Cassell, 35s.

ISRAEL It's a dangerous feeling—that 'the world owes us a living' IN TURMOIL

FROM A YOUNG STATE IN CRISIS COMES A REPORT SPOT-LIGHTING YOUTH BY

SEFTON DELMER



WORK IS LEFT

W HAT impresses me most every time I visit Israel is the health, vigour, and energy of the rising generation.

I see them in their British-style battledress waiting at pick-up points for army lorries to take them to their camps.

They are bronzed, quick-eyed, cheerful, and very fit. I see them wandering through the streets down to the beach in sweat shirts and the shortest of khaki shorts, boys and girls alike.

I see them out in the fields and on building jobs. And always I decide:

"If Israel can hold out till this generation grows up to full power all the dreams of Zionists will come true. There will be no holding them. They will become the dominant people of the Eastern Mediterranean and of the Middle East."

years of handouts from Jewish associations in America and elsewhere, and grants-in-aid by the American Government, are having a dangerously softening effect.

Whereas, in the rest of the world, Jews throughout history have made their way by hard work, thrift, and readiness to put up with low rewards and poor living conditions until prosperity came, here in young Israel they are demanding all the benefits of a Welfare State long before they have been earned.

Trades unions insist that wages must keep pace with the increase in living costs, and demand that the employer give not only paid holidays but also pay half of the cost at one of the State holiday camps.

The employers—often un-owned enterprises—readily grant these demands. For under the semi-Socialist system of the

Socialist Premier Ben-Gurion they are working on a "cost plus" basis. The higher the cost of production the greater their profit.

As a result, most Israeli products are prohibitively expensive. They can be exported only on a barter basis which ultimately involves Israeli economy in accepting a substantial loss to be made up ultimately, it is hoped, by outside contributions.

The young State has done its best to mechanise agriculture with machinery bought either on credit or subscribed for by American Zionists. The dangerous result is that Israeli farm workers are now inclined to leave undone any hard work for which they have no machines.

An American adviser told me how on one farm he visited he recommended that an old Arab-built dam should be rebuilt so as to improve irrigation. It was a job which would have given a gang of six men about a week's digging to do. The farm declined the job because, said they: "We have no bulldozer."

Israel had great expectations of a bonanza sugar-beet crop. Alas, it has been a sad disappointment. The farmers explained the failure was inevitable: "We did not have enough mechanical hoes to keep the weeds under control."

THE PERON PUZZLE

A NOTED LONDON SURGEON EXPLAINS WHY THE BULLETINS FROM BUENOS AIRES SPOKE OF 'DESPERATE' ONE DAY AND 'RALLYING' THE NEXT by GEORGE SAVA

EVERYBODY was puzzled by the seemingly conflicting reports about Eva Peron's illness. One day she was said to be sinking. A few days later we heard of her smilingly receiving a delegation in the course of her duties.

Then she was reported to be "critical" again.

What was really wrong with her? How could she be alternately working one day, then critically ill?

From personal knowledge of Eva Peron, I believe I know the truth.

Leucemia, from which she was suffering, is a disease in which the white corpuscles of the blood multiply alarmingly. Violent ups and downs in the condition of the patient are typical because of the treatment.

The diseased blood may be almost completely drained from the body and healthy blood infused. Within a short while

the patient would be normal again, but not for long. The white corpuscles multiply and a collapse occurs again. The spleen is sometimes removed as a desperate remedy, and blood transfusions will repeatedly restore the sufferer, but the recurrent relapse grows steadily graver.

In December 1948, when lecturing in Buenos Aires on surgery in Britain, I was presented to President Peron and his wife.

Her face was pale and intense. She seemed to be consumed with fever.

Beneath her eyes were dark, heavy rings. She had the appearance of a woman who was burning herself out, though she was not then 30.

That look on her face might have been a sign of illness—or the result of ecstasy which sometimes comes to women of her temperament.

Next day I talked to her personal physician. All he would

say was that Eva, the workers' heroine, was driving herself to death for the people.

A week later I was sent for again by her secretary. My books had pleased Mme. Peron and she wished me to write her biography.

Why should a young woman like Eva Peron want her biography written? When I thought of how she looked, I thought inevitably of incurable disease.

A year ago I again met Eva Peron in Buenos Aires. She was desperately ill. Every movement was an effort. The curious burning look had increased. And the fact that she had two specialists in attendance left no room for doubt.

One was Professor Ricardo Finochietto, among the best abdominal surgeons in the world. The other was a famous

cancer expert from New York. They called on her several times. A little later the Argentine heard that an operation had been performed.

One rumour—that she had cancer of the womb—was in my view unlikely to be true.

A gynaecologist would have been necessary for such an operation, and none was present.

But since Eva Peron was alternately reported unconscious and revived, the suggestion that she had, in fact, leucemia began to gain credence. All the evidence points to this: being the truth.

Since leucemia is akin to cancer, X-ray treatment is sometimes given. That would account for the visit of the specialist from New York.

The more drastic remedy of removing the spleen is an

operation only a first-class abdominal specialist would undertake. And it was Professor Finochietto who operated.

I have now in Britain two patients under treatment for leucemia.

One is a woman of 33—almost precisely the age of Eva Peron.

After two pints of blood had been transfused, she was sitting up and entertaining me to tea an hour later, and she has been kept alive for the past two years by transfusions.

The other patient is a man whose spleen was removed two years ago. Today I frequently receive urgent messages that he is dying. Yet blood transfusion restores him. The "dying man" is able to resume light work the next day.

But in the end leucemia is invariably fatal. Removal of the spleen, transfusions—these can save life sometimes for a few months, sometimes for a couple of years, or even more. But that is all.

It is this evil thing—that gnawing the spleen is an


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OLYMPIC SWIMMING RECORDS FALL AT A STEADY RATE

Helsinki, July 28.

A pretty Hungarian brunette today captured the first women's Gold Medal of the Olympic swimming programme — but only just.

It took the judges 10 minutes to decide that Katalin Szoke had won the Women's 100 Metres Free Style in 66.8 seconds, two-tenths of a second ahead of Johanna Termeulen (Holland).

Another Hungarian, Judith Temes (who had broken the Olympic record with a time of 55.5 seconds in the semi-finals), was third.

All eight swimmers turned at the end of the bath in a bunch. But, to the cheers of the crowd, Szoke crept ahead as they came back.

The American men divers gave a repeat performance of their 1948 win, making a clean sweep of the Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals.

Dave Browning, with a series of almost faultless dives, took first place with 255.20 points, followed by Miller Anderson and Robert Clotworthy.

Jack Wardrop, of Britain, came within 2.7 seconds of the Olympic record in his heat of the men's 400 Metres.

He put in a tremendous burst on the last length to win in 4 min. 43.7 secs. Yasuo Tanaka, the Japanese, was second and G. Gremolowski (Poland) was third.

Jim McLane (U.S.), who will be one of Wardrop's toughest opponents, won his heat easily.

Per Olaf Osmand (Sweden) smashed the Olympic record in winning his heat of the 400 Metres at least 25 metres ahead of Gusti Kettes (Hungary).

OLYMPIC STAMPS

The Finnish Government has issued special Olympic stamps in four values. Each one is surcharged above its face value.

The stamps are 12 mk. (pink) showing a diver; 15 mk. (green)



showing Soccer players; 20 mk. (blue) showing the Olympic Stadium at Helsinki; 25 mk. (sepia) showing an athlete in action, as illustrated above.

SMALLEST ARE FIRST

First Olympic stamps to reach London came, not from Helsinki, but from Luxembourg, the smallest nation at the Games.

The stamp with the soccer design is reproduced here. It was at soccer that Luxembourg inflicted Britain's first Olympic defeat.

The stamps, designed by Jean Jacoby, are issued in two colours. Among the sports depicted are athletics, boxing, water polo, cycling and fencing.

Little Luxembourg provided the winner of one of the Games' classic track races—the 1,500



Metres in Joseph Barthel, one of the biggest surprises of the 1952 Games.—London Express Service.

ASIAN GAMES RECOGNISED

Helsinki, July 28.

The right to create officially an Asian Athletic Federation was granted today to the Asian countries by the Olympic International Committee.

From now on, the Asian Athletic Federation, in agreement with the Olympic Committee, will be empowered to organize the Asian Championships, the results of which will be officially recognized.

The Asian Federation also recognized acceptance by the Olympic Committee of the dates set for the 1954 Asian Games to take place in Manila and of the 1958 Asian Games in a Japanese city which has not yet been designated.

The Olympic Committee is to make a decision on this question at its next meeting on Saturday. The Asian Games will now take place regularly two years before every Olympic Games.—France Press.

Ostrand's time was 4 mins. 38.0 secs., 2.4 secs. better than the 1948 record.

SURPRISES SPECTATORS

Tetsuo Okamoto (Brazil) surprised spectators when he beat John Marshall (Australia), world record holder for this distance, after being four metres down with one length to go. He just got home ahead of Marshall after a terrific last-minute spurt.

The much favoured Japanese team, considered the chief threat to American swimming supremacy, turned in a new Olympic record for the 800 Metres Relay in their heat.

They timed 8 mins. 42 secs.—3.0 secs. faster than the previous best set by the United States in London in 1948.

The Americans today did 8 mins. 50.9 secs.

The British quartet beat all previous British Olympic performances, clocking 8 mins. 58.7 secs. to qualify for the final. Sweden, Hungary, France, South Africa and Argentina also got to the final.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and his two daughters, Princesses Irene and Beatrix, arrived at the pool just before the Women's 100 Metres final and with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Kent who were watching the race.

With the track and field programme ended, the vast main stadium this afternoon was empty. Tonight it will be used again for soccer.

The Olympic contestants were split up into small groups in and around Helsinki—swimming, canoeing, shooting, fencing, boxing and playing water polo.

The last Finn dinghy race of the yachting tournament was subject to six protests. One came from the Dutch who protested against British helmsman Curry.

The Olympic yachting jury is meeting tonight to consider the complaints.

RODE RACE TWICE
Cyril Peacock (Britain) clocked the fastest time in the heats of the 1,000 Metres Cycling Sprint after having to ride his race twice.

The first race was abandoned when Rantz (Denmark) had a puncture. In the re-run, Peacock finished ahead of the Dane, doing the last 200 metres in 11.7 secs.

Britain's tandem pair, Leslie Wilson and Alan Bannister, easily won their 2,000-metre heat against Finland's riders, Olavi Limmonen and Eero Nieminen.

It took the Britons 11 seconds for their 200 metres sprint.

Percy Lewis, perhaps Britain's best hope for a boxing Gold Medal, went out to the Rumanian featherweight, Theodorie Iile, on points after three strenuous rounds today.

It must have been a close decision because Lewis appeared to give as good as he got. Iile, the holder, made heavy weather of their bid to retain the title. They narrowly and luckily beat the United States 5-4 today.—Reuter.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME

The following is the Olympic programme for today:

Fencing.—Sabre team competition, 1st and 2nd rounds.

Equestrian.—Dressage (test if necessary).

Shooting.—Running deer, 25 double shots; Small bore rifle, 120 shots.

Baseball.—2nd series.

Boxing.—Weighing in; Elimination matches.

Swimming.—Springboard diving, ladies, 1st and 2nd group of dives; 400 metres free-style, men, semi-finals; 100 metres backstroke, ladies, heats; Water polo; 1 & 2 200 metres breaststroke, ladies, final.

Cycling.—1,000 metres scratch race, semi-finals; 5,000 metres pursuit race, semi-finals; 4,000 metres time trial, semi-finals; 2,000 metres time trial, semi-finals; 200 metres breaststroke, ladies, final.

Football.—2nd semi-final match.

OLYMPIC SWIMMING RESULTS

Helsinki, July 28.

The following were the results of the Men's 400 Metres Free Style swimming heats:

Heat 1—John Wardrop, Great Britain, 4 minutes 43.7 seconds; 2. Tanaka Yasuo, Japan, 4:44.3; 3. Gremolowski, Poland, 4:48.3; 4. Bernardo, France, 4:53.5; 5. Alonen, Finland, 4:55.7; 6. Marks, Ceylon, 5:15.2; 7. Massetti, Saar, 5:31.7.

Heat 2—Hiroponshin Furuhashi, Japan, 4 minutes 43.3 seconds; 2. Drobnicki, Russia, 4:50.5; 3. Neo Chwee-kok, Singapore, 4:57.5; 4. Prigione, Uruguay, 5:12.0; 5. Bardgett, Bermuda, 5:18.0; 6. F. K. Monteiro, Hongkong, 5:21.6.

Heat 3—James McLane, United States, 4 minutes 46.5 seconds; 2. Ford, South Africa, 4:50.2; 3. Gilchrist, Canada, 4:52.5; 4. Granados, Spain, 4:53.4; 5. Zwanck, Argentina, 4:58.4; 6. Capanema, Brazil, 5:09.5; 7. Schneider, Switzerland, 5:27.3.

Heat 4—Jean Boiteux, France, 4 minutes 45.1 seconds; 2. Johnston, South Africa, 4:52.3; 3. Taznouchine, Austria, 5:03.6; 4. Steinwender, Austria, 5:08.3; 5. Olson, Norway, 5:08.3; 6. Cook, Bermuda, 5:15.4.

Heat 5—1. Ostland (Sweden), 4 minutes 38.0 seconds (breaking Olympic record of 4 minutes 41 seconds set up by William Smith of United States at the London Games in 1948); 2. Kelesi, Hungary, 4:53.3; 3. Derick Agnew, Australia, 4:55.5; 4. Wole, Great Britain, 5:14.4; 5. Alto, Finland, 5:15.8.

Heat 6—1. Okamoto, Brazil, 4 minutes 46.1 seconds; 2. John Marshall, Australia, 4:46.8; 3. McNamee, Canada, 4:53.5; 4. Yanozono, Argentina, 4:54.5; 5. Burns, Great Britain, 5:05.5; 6. Nguyen Van, Vietnam, 5:11.4.

Heat 7—1. Wayne Moore, United States, 4 minutes 43.2 seconds; 2. Duncan, South Africa, 4:44.0; 3. Tanaka Yoshio, Japan, 4:54.0; 4. Roman, Italy, 5:04.5; 5. Millon, France, 5:05.8; 6. Madera, Portugal, 5:08.8; 7. Ramzan, Pakistan, 5:47.7.

The 24 who qualified for the second round were Ostrand, Sweden; Moore, United States; Wardrop, Great Britain; Duncan, South Africa; Boiteux, France; Okamoto, Brazil; McLane, United States; Furuhashi, Japan; Tanaka Yasuo, Japan; Tanaka Yoshio, Japan; Marshall, Australia; Konno, United States; Gremolowski, Poland; Ford, South Africa; Johnston, South Africa; Gilchrist, Canada; Kelesi, Hungary; Bernardo, France; Granados, Spain; Namee, Canada; Granados, Spain; Tjebbes, Holland; Yanozono, Argentina; Burns, Great Britain.—France Press.

800 METRES RELAY

Helsinki, July 28.

Following are results of the Men's 800 metres (875 yards) relay: relay heats:

First heat—1. France, 8:52.0 (Joseph Bernardo, Aldo Emmanete, Alex Jany, Jean Bouteux); 2. Great Britain, 9:01.3; 3. Australia, 9:04.4; 4. Russia, 9:11.9; 5. Finland, 9:22.6.

Second heat—1. U.S. (Wallace Wolf, Donald Sheff, Frank Dooley, Burwell Jones), 8:50.0; Hungary, 9:04.0; 2. South Africa, 9:09.7; 3. Brazil, 9:20.0; 4. Belgium, 9:35.7.

Third heat—1. Japan (Yoshishiro Hanaguchi, Hiroshi Suzuki, Tetsu Goto, Tetsu Tanaka), 9:11.4 (new Olympic record, old record 9:10.0 set by U.S. in 1948); 2. Sweden, 9:22.0; 3. Argentina, 9:29.4; 4. Canada, 9:30.0; 5. Poland, 9:31.7; 6. Mexico, 9:31.7.

WOMEN'S 100

Helsinki, July 28.

Hungary's Katalin Szoke became the Olympic Champion for the women's 100 metres free-style swim with a time of 66.8 seconds here today.

The second place was won by Johanna Termeulen (Holland) in 67 seconds. Judith Temes of Hungary was third in 67.1 seconds.

Angela Barnwell of Britain won fourth in 68.0 seconds.—France Press.

WOMEN'S BREASTSTROKE

Helsinki, July 27.

Hungary's Eva Novak started a record breaking bid today with a startling 2.54 in the women's 200 metres breaststroke, closely followed by her compatriot Eva Szely with 2:59.14.—United Press.

HIGH STEPPERS



Two high-stepping married women — members of Britain's Olympic athletic team. Mrs Dorothy Tyler (left) tied for first place in the High Jump in the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936 as Miss Dorothy Odam and then lost in the jump-off to Hungary's Ibolya Csak.

Twelve years later at the London Olympic Games she again cleared the winning height and then lost in the jump-off, this time to America's Alice Coachman.

She carries her lion mascot which she had with her at the Berlin Games. She is the mother of two children.

On the right, Mrs Sheila Lerwill, the holder of the world record of 5 feet 7 1/4 inches. Neither of the two British women, favourites both for the Gold Medal, won it.

The surprise winner was South Africa's Esther Brand at just over 5 feet 6 inches. As Miss Esther Van Heerden, she cleared 5 feet 5 inches some 10 years ago and had never been near that mark since.

At Helsinki she suddenly found her lost spring and sailed to a greater height than she had ever managed before. Mrs Lerwill was second at 5 feet 5 1/4 inches. Mrs Tyler was not placed.—Central Press.

Hongkong Swimmers Have Set One Record At Helsinki

Helsinki, July 28.

The Hongkong Olympic team has set one record at Helsinki. They have the reputation of having made the greatest number of friends from among the 4,000 men and women athletes of 62 nations quartered here in Kappia.

The team was unanimously of the opinion that the food was to their liking, housing extremely comfortable and the Finnish people "very nice."

Meanwhile, little Irene Kwok was contemplating making a call on the great Finnish composer, Jan Sibelius. She revealed that one of the nuns in her school had asked her to convey a message to the Finnish idol. "She would not elaborate."

The squad will leave here for home by plane on August 6. With the exception of the Japanese, other Asian swimmers from India, Ceylon and Singapore have complained about the cold.

Cynthia Eager, who was eliminated from the 100 Metres Free Style, is now concentrating on her specialty—the 400 Metres.

The Hongkong squad picked Japan's Hiroponshin Furuhashi and Shiro Hashizume to win the 400 and 1,500 Metres events in spite of the highly rated Americans.

"VERY NERVOUS"
Cheong Kin-man said, "I am very nervous. I hope to do better in the other two races"—400 Metres and 1,500 Metres. (Both he and "Sonny" Monteiro have since been eliminated from the 400).

Asked what he thought about the redoubtable American swimming team, Monteiro said that watching the team at work he was surprised to find that they were far from being the perfect stylists he thought them to be. He noted only one American as a good stylist—Charles Scholes, U.S. Sprint Champion who won the Olympic 100 Metres title on Sunday.

Monteiro said the American swimmers' coaches have been most friendly. He recalled a conversation he had with Bob

Ono Burmesse, bantamweight 5th Hla, failed to make the weight before the tournament began and another Burmesse featherweight, Nii Ba Nyela, lost on points to L. Orozco (Poland).

By the third round Tello had tired and Hundunge, with a more polished performance against the wild swinging Tello, emerged an easy winner.

Hemaphysa Jayasury, the Ceylon featherweight, had to withdraw from the boxing because of ill health.

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Orgy Of Hand-Shaking As AMERICANS SCORE SMASHING 86-58 BASKETBALL VICTORY OVER RUSSIANS

... But Uruguayans Steal The Show By Knocking Out The Referee

Helsinki, July 28.

The United States basketball team, sparked by the sterling play of Clyde Lovellette and big Bob Kurland, scored a smashing victory over the Russian team, 86-58, in the Olympic Basketball Championships today, but the long awaited duel between the two rivals failed to produce any fireworks and was rather dull after a near riot following the Uruguay-France contest. The United States team was leading 39-22 at halftime.

The irate Uruguayan team completely stole the basketball show when two of their players knocked out the referee, Vincent Farrell, and another, challenging French rooters in the stands, had to be subdued and carried from the court by four policemen.

There were only two minor scuffles in the U.S.-Russian contest before 2,500 spectators who had jammed the tiny arena.

SHOOK HIS FINGER

Kurland, who led the United States with 15 points, hooked one Russian player in the mouth with his elbow, and his red-jerseyed rival shook his finger in his face.

Lovellette, who bagged 10 points along with Bob Kenney, trod on the hand of the Russian star, Ota Korhila, and drew the only blood of the contest.

ARTIE'S HEADLINE

"Miss Jackson, I presume..."

The United States had taken a 39-22 lead at halftime. As the second half got under way, the Russians scored first as they opened the game. Lovellette then racked up a field goal and two fouls and Wayne Glasgow scoring another field goal before the Russians countered with a pair of fouls.

The Russians and Americans lined up facing each other as the contest started and shook hands all around. When Kurland was fouled out of the game after nine minutes of the second half, Korhila walked over and shook hands with him. When Korhila was also fouled out, Lovellette returned the favour. After the game the athletes talked together smiling in a friendly fashion.

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Both teams were shooting wide open after the U.S. team piled up a lead of 63-38 and were playing rather ragged basketball with a great deal of unintentional fouling.

ROUND ROBIN HANDSHAKE

Each team scored plentifully during the last minutes of the game. As the final whistle blew the teams shook hands and the Russians smiled despite the fact that they had suffered their first defeat in this basketball found robin.

Coach Warren Womble said that "it was the best game of our four to date. We had a lot of hustle and the Russians were not as strong as I thought they might be."

He added, "They were smaller than us and lacked polish. Losing Korhila on fouls and having him hurt his hand may have taken away some of their effectiveness."

"The boys had a lot more desire to win today," Womble smiled.

France won 68-66 over Uruguay in a hotly contested match in which a Uruguayan player was dragged out of the field.

The Uruguayans were obviously embittered because they had succeeded in tying the score at 66-all in the last minute of the game when they had only three men on court. All the rest had been fouled out.

Trouble began when Farrell called a foul on Uruguay giving the French a free throw which they had missed but converted into a goal on follow-up play.

The packed crowd, strong pro-France, screamed, booed and shook their fists at the struggling, wildly shouting Uruguayans. The Uruguayan bench was in an uproar and team officials were livid with rage. As soon as the incident began, police and officials poured into the court to subdue the players.

In earlier basketball games, Brazil beat Chile 75-44 and Argentina beat Bulgaria 100-66.

URUGUAYANS WARNED

The Uruguayan Olympic Committee was warned tonight that it must disqualify the three players who caused a minor riot today after the basketball game with France, or the FIBA "will take action."

William M. Garen of Denver, President of the International basketball body, said the Uruguayan Olympic Committee "will have to take action before the scheduled game with Bulgaria at 9 a.m. tomorrow—or we will."

Mr. Garen said there had been only one such previous incident in Olympic basketball history and that too involved Uruguay. He said that in the 1948 Games at London, the Uruguayan players kicked a referee and were disqualified.

In today's incident, one player struck referee Vincent Farrell of Newark, N.J., another hurled him to the floor and stunned him and a third player challenged the French rooting section and had to be forcibly removed from the Olympic basketball arena by four policemen.

The player was not arrested but returned to his dressing room. Farrell said he was "all right" and had not been injured although his left cheek was red.

Tomorrow, the question of the affiliation of East Germany will be discussed.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"If the Olympic Committee hadn't given in to the Kremlin-backed anti-croquet lobby, Helen Runcorn would be in Helsinki fight now!"

Olympic Soccer

HUNGARIANS CRUSH SWEDES 6-0

Helsinki, July 28.

Hungary tonight knocked Sweden, the 1948 winners, out of the Olympic soccer tournament with a crushing 6-0 win.

The Hungarians, favourites, started off in whirlwind style, scoring 25 seconds from the kick-off. The half-time score was 3-0.

Their game was precise, like a clock.

The Hungarians will meet the winner of the other semi-final tomorrow, between Yugoslavia and Germany. The two semi-final losers will play off for third place.

About 20,000 fans watched the game in the Olympic Stadium.

WEAK FINISHING
Sweden, the holders, fought back for 10 minutes or so in their game against Hungary, but their finishing was very weak.

Sixteen minutes after the start, centre-forward Pelotas scored and in the 34th minute inside-right Kosci got a third goal for the Hungarians. The ball entered the net off a Swedish defender.

But for at least two spectacular saves by their goal-keeper Svensson, the Swedes might have found themselves further behind.

The Hungarians still dominated in the second half. A perfect goal came to them in the 57th minute, Kosci heading in a lovely centre from the left wing.

Three minutes later the outside-right Hidvegi, lobbed the ball over the goalkeeper's head and another three minutes later it was 6-0 with Kosci driving the ball home from close in.

The Swedes held out for the rest of the game though the pressure on them was hard.

Hungary's goalkeeper, hardly touched the ball the whole game. He had no real shot to save.

The Hungarians showed skill, speed, strength and goals in their boots. Their defence was as strong as their attack.—Reuter.

Award For Oslo

Helsinki, July 28.

The 1952 Olympic Cup has been awarded to Oslo for outstanding organisation of the Winter Olympics. It was announced today.

Mr Otto Mører, Chancellor of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., said the work of the Norwegian Olympic Committee was "first class" and had been magnificent.—Reuter.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN RUNNING OF TENNIS LEAGUE A MATTER OF NECESSITY

Says "ARGONAUT"

Sweeping changes in the running of the Inter-club Tennis League should now be a matter of choice but of necessity for the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association if these competitions are to serve their purpose, may that be of social intercourse, friendly rivalry or promotion of the standard of the game.

The 1952 League season, although scheduled to end on September 15, is with the exception of a spate of postponed matches, practically over.

As in preceding years the League titles have remained the monopoly of two clubs, Chinese Recreation Club and South China Athletic Association, with Club de Recreio and Craigengower Cricket Club taking the only two outside honours in the Ladies' "B" Doubles and Mixed Doubles "B" Division.

Both of these were at the expense of South China, who won there titles last year but were not able to field a team in the Ladies' "B" and put up a much weaker team in the Mixed "B".

LOOK SET TO HOLD

They already retained, however, the Ladies' "A" Shield and look well set to hold the Mixed "A" Division title for another year in view of the decision of the Executive Committee of the HKLTA to regard the disputed return match between them and Chinese Recreation Club on May 30 as postponed with the replay to take place after the return of Mr. J. P. and Edwin Tsai from England provided that they are back before September 15.

The four divisions of the Men's League however, painted a different picture. They are all practically won already by the Chinese Recreation Club, and although the supremacy of this Club in the Men's "A" Division is undisputed, it is felt that to win the other three divisions again with teams consisting mainly of players from previous years' champion teams are most unfair.

In the "B" Division the CRC team won so far 68 sets with only 13 against, in the "C" Division they have 57½ sets for and 14½ against, and in the "D" Division they claimed 48 out of the 54 sets played.

It is high time that a promotion and relegation system be introduced, whereby competitive interest may be maintained and the introduction of new players be encouraged.

NO MATTER FOR PRIDE

The standard of play on the whole has not been of a level to be particularly proud of, and if anything has been considerably lower than last year.

Here again the advisability of changing the present system of three doubles for each match should be strongly considered, and a new system of play be devised to afford maximum opportunities for participants to get the fullest benefits of playing against better players as well as the greatest enjoyment. Needless to say such a new system will automatically include singles.

Among this year's participating teams, special mention must be made of at least two comparatively new teams, the Kowloon Indian Tennis Club in the Men's "C" Division and the Urban Council in the Men's "D" Division.

In their second season in these Leagues, both these teams

ASF & OC MEETING

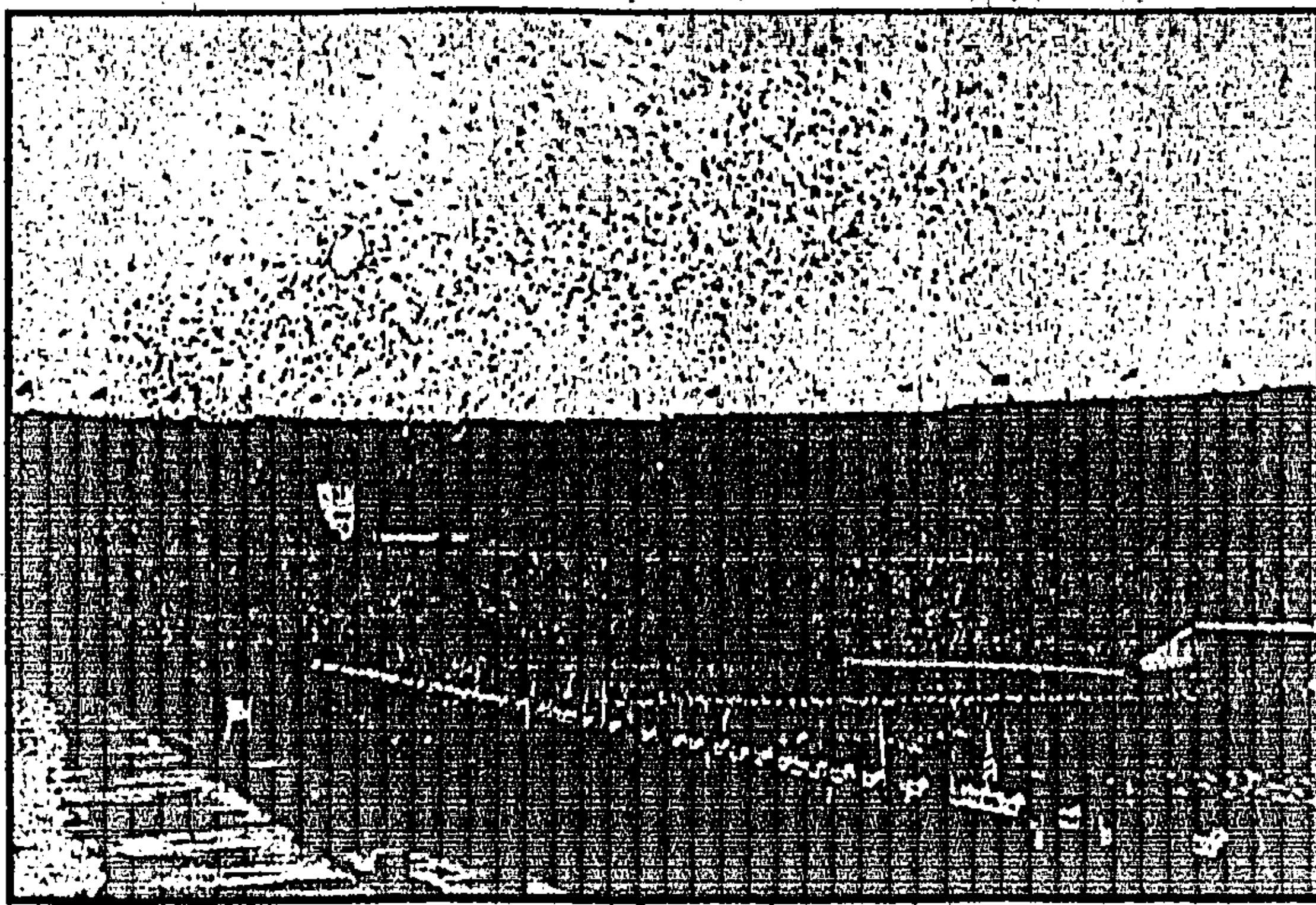
Mr L. G. Young, a member of the Pool Committee, informed the members of the Amateur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hongkong at their board meeting yesterday at the Victoria Recreation Club, that a recommendation had been forwarded to the Government that two miniature football grounds be made available at the Race Course, when the Pool scheme came into operation.

A long discussion took place regarding the status of the two representatives from the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, as to whether they should have the power to vote at meetings of the Federation.

It was eventually decided that the C.A.A.F. representatives are entitled to vote and are eligible for nomination to the Executive Committee.

Those elected to serve on the Executive Committee were Messrs L. J. Channing, S. J. Pollock, H. W. Wingler, Mok Hing, S. H. Wong, Y. K. Wong and Father Maguire.

THE NEWS GOES OUT OF HELSINKI



The scene in the Olympic Stadium at Helsinki when thousands of pigeons were released to convey the news of the opening ceremony to other countries. — Central Press Photo.

Indians Need 206 To Beat Surrey With Nine Wickets To Fall On Third Day

Thanks to a strokeful, even if fortunate, 143 by Peter May, who added 167 for the fourth wicket with Brazier, Surrey were able to total 319 in their second innings against India.

India, mainly due to their own fielding lapses, were thus set to get 212 to win and were six for one in an hour's play before the close on the second day here.

India began the day promisingly and looked well set when three Surrey wickets had gone for 50. But then a resolute stand of 167, lasting three hours, by May and Brazier put a different complexion on things.

Brazier plodded for his runs, leaving May to do the bulk of the scoring and then he left to a dazzling catch by Underhill who raced from slip to deep fine leg. Brazier had hit a very valuable 42.

Surrey had a comfortable 217 on the board.

AGGRESSIVE BATTING
After the loss of Brazier, May continued to bat aggressively and attractively and he eventually reached 143—his sixth century of the season—before being smartly caught by Sen behind the wicket.

He had batted four and a quarter hours and hit 24 fours. He was never tired down despite the accuracy of the Indian bowling, but he gave several difficult chances which were not snapped up as he chased the runs.

After his departure Ghulam Ahmed bowled his off-spinners effectively and, with the tourists' fielding improving, took four wickets in eight overs for 12 runs.

The last five Surrey wickets added only 44, but the Indians began their second innings badly.

They lost Gaekwad with only one run on the board and at the close were six for one wicket. They thus require 206, with nine wickets standing, for victory.

The Indians bowled steadily all day, but Divecha, their hero on Saturday, was not so troublesome as he had been in the first innings.

Fewer deliveries rose sharply but he rarely bowled loose balls and always made the batsmen play him.

COUNTY CRICKET
The following are the County cricket close of play scores at the end of today's games:

At Glastonbury—Somerset 109 and 200 for three (Gimblett 104). Northamptonshire 273 (Greasley 60) and 68, Robin-

PAKISTAN GETS TEST STATUS

London, July 28.
Pakistan was elected a member of the Imperial Cricket Conference at Lord's on Monday. The country thereby attains Test Match status and will visit England again in 1954. —Associated Press.

Professionals' Lawn Tennis Tournament

Scarborough, Yorkshire, July 28.

A start was made today with the Slazenger Professional Lawn Tennis Tournament here and apart from the ordinary singles and doubles events, a new international doubles tournament was included for the first time.

This was for teams representing their country of birth among pairs from Britain, the United States, Austria and Pakistan.

Richard Gonzales and Don Budge (United States) beat Fred Perry and Dan Maskell (Britain) 6-3, 6-2 while Austria's F. Pfisterling and M. Stachowitz beat Pakistan's Noor Ahmed and Wali Mohammad 3-6, 6-3, 12-10.

The "big names" of professional tennis do not come into the Men's Singles until after two rounds of qualifying which were played today.

In these, Wali Mohammed (Pakistan) beat M. G. Evans (Britain) 6-3, 6-1, and then beat F. G. Solomon (Britain) 6-2, 6-0 to enter the tournament proper where his first opponent will be Fred Perry, the former British player, now an American, who won the event last year.

A. L. Conlet (France) beat S. G. Parlevliet (Holland) 6-1, 6-2 and meets J. B. Brownlow (Britain) in the second qualifying stage tomorrow.

After receiving a bye, F. Pfisterling lost to W. A. Holmes (Britain) 6-3, 4-6, 6-7 while C. Ferret (Switzerland) beat C. Pearce (Britain) 6-3, 7-5 to qualify for the tournament proper where he meets F. Segura (Ecuador). —Reuter.

ITALY BEATS BELGIUM IN ZONE FINAL

Milan, July 28.
Italy beat Belgium today in the Davis Cup European Zone final here.

They now meet India of the Eastern Zone and the winners of that tie will oppose the North American Zone winners for the right to challenge Australia, holders of the Cup.

Italy began the day with a 2-1 lead and gained a winning advantage when their young champion, Fausto Gardini, beat Belgium's Jacques Brichant 4-6, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.—Reuter.

Summer League Softball Standings

The following are this week's fixtures of the Summer and Hong Leagues of the Hongkong Softball Association:

Today — H.K. Pandas v American Club; Wednesday — Saints v Y. Companions; Thursday — Lowe, Bingham & Matthews v Jardines; Saturday — Crusaders v Meteora.

League standings on July 26 were:

Summer League			
Teams	P	W	L
Komets	4	4	0
H.K. Pandas	3	3	1
Crusaders	3	2	2
Overseas	3	2	2
Americans	2	2	2
U.S. Navy	2	1	3
Cardinals	2	1	3
Meteora	2	0	4
Young Companions	2	0	4

Hong League

Teams	P	W	L
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews	4	4	0
Jardines	4	3	1
Rediffusion	3	2	2
Cable & Wireless	3	1	3
N.H.B.	2	1	3
China Light & Power	2	1	3

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RHKGC BEATS SHEK-O

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club beat Shek-O Country Club by 15 points in a match played at Shek-O on Sunday.

The Golf Club gained a lead of 17½ to 14½ in the morning singles and then went on to secure the match by winning 11 of the 16 foursomes in the afternoon.

One point was awarded for a win in the singles and two points in the foursomes. Following are the results (Shek-O players listed first):

SINGLES
A. Lyle, G.O.W. Stewart 1: E.L. Groomer 1, M.J. C.D. Erick 0; A.K. Murray 0, J.J. Cowper 1; White 1, H.B. Neve 0, H.W.E. Heath 1; N.P. Fox 0, H.W. Bendley 1; Sir John. Kitchin 1, J.H.G. Thomson 0; W.S. Vaughan 0, K.M. Almond 1; W.G. Robertson 0, J.K. Watson 1; H.R. Cleland 1, A.D. Duffy 0; E.B. Boycott 0, S. Allen 1; W.P. Bartwhistle 1, R.K. Coljings 0; A.J. Doorman 1, F.E. Skinner 0; D.N. Hooyak 0, G.L. White 1; H.G. Basham 0, A.B. Coleman 1; R.P. Moodie 1, R.E. Rodger 1; C.J.D. Low 0, R.M. Macpherson 1; C. Maclean 1, Wai 0; E. Hutemier 1, R. Hastie 0; J. Redman 1, J.H. Deas 0; K.A. Munro 0, H.C. Macdonald 1; Cortis 0, R.M. Koon 1; H. Kendall 1, T.B. Low 1; D.I. Bosanquet 1, C.H. Lang 0; J.D. Clingue 0, Capt. I.E. Grier 1; E.J. Cowell 0, M.W. Turner 1; A.G. Donn 1, A.R. de Pina 0; Brig. R.D. Bolton 1, S.F.T.B. Lever 0; J.R.C. Gardiner 1, W.H. Patterson 0; F.C.B. Black 1, W.D. Leighton 0; F.A. Kierman 1, L. Col. Stevenson 0; L. Goldman 1, N.E. Arthur 0; R.D. Bell 0, G.D. Semaratad 1; Singles Total, Shek-O 14½, Golf Club 17½.

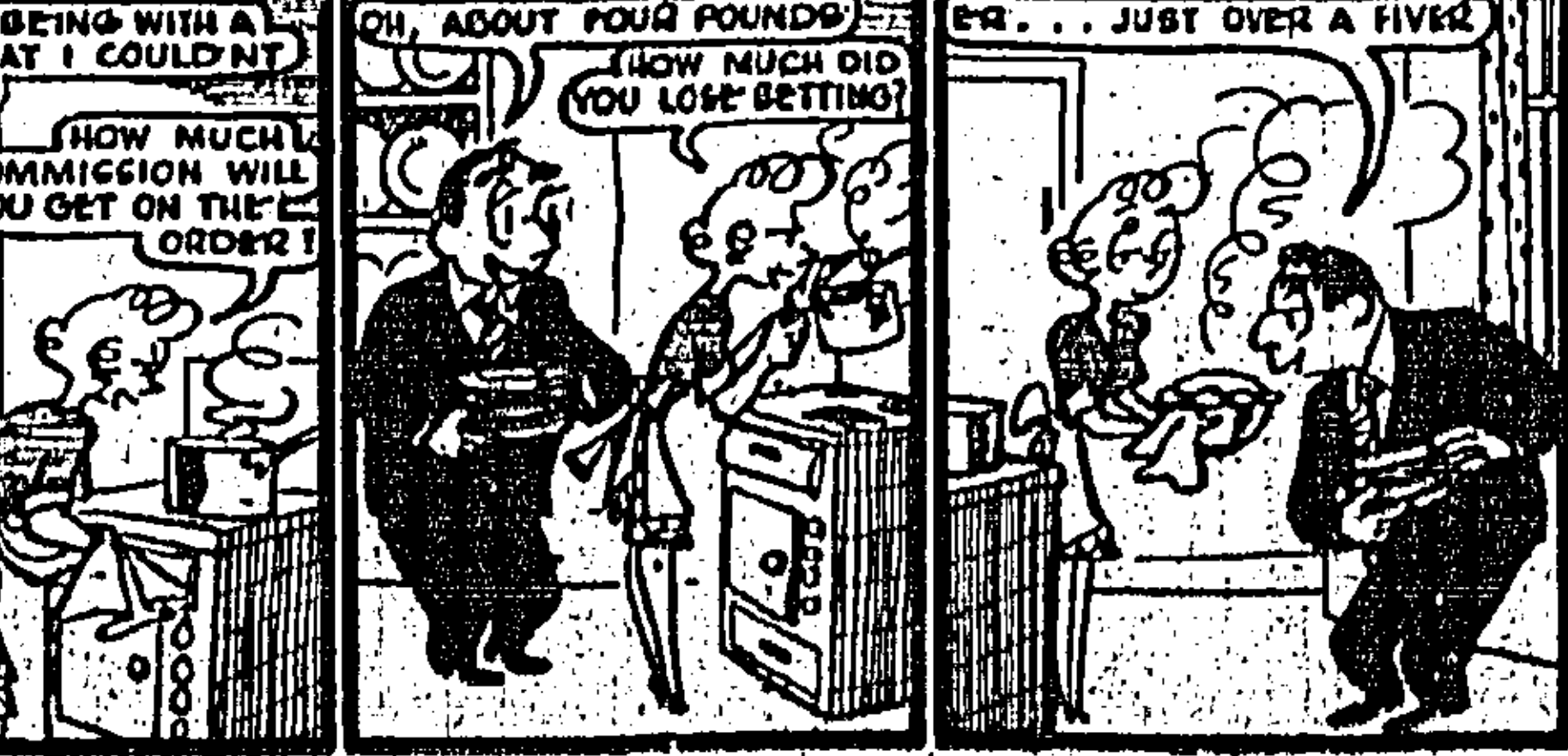
FOURSOMES

Lyle-Groomer 0, Stewart-Erick 2; Murray-Neve 0, Cowper-Heath 2; Fox-Kitchin 0, Bendley-Thomson 2; Vaughan-Robertson 0, Almond-Rodger 2; Cleland-Duffy 0, Boycott-Allen 0; W.P. Bartwhistle-Doorman 0, Coljings-Skinner 2; Hooyak-Basham 0, White-Coleman 2; Moodie-Low 0, Rodger-Macpherson 2; Maclean-Hutemier 2, Wai-Hastie 0; Redman-Deas 2, Munro-Macdonald 0; Cortis-Koon 0, Kendall-Bosanquet 2; Lang-Grier 2, Clingue-Cowell 0; Turner-Donn 2, Lever-Patterson 2; Black-Kierman 2, Leighton-Stevenson 0; Goldman-Bell 2, Arthur-Semaratad 0; Foursomes Total, Shek-O 14½, Golf Club 30½.

THE GAMBOLS



Barry Appleby



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you can taste the fruit in WATSON'S cordials.

JOHN CLARKES CASEBOOK

ONE LAW

THIS column concerns itself as a rule with one thing at a time, but today it seems worth while considering the cases of Brenda and Bridget together, though the two women were tried at Great Marlborough Street on separate days.

Both the women were caught shoplifting, both were first offenders, and there are other similarities between the two cases.

That of Bridget came first. Bridget is Irish, a port little creature, who looks no older than a fifth-form schoolgirl, but is in fact 22. She was once a stewardess in the Wrens, but now she works as a chambermaid in a London hotel in return for £3 15s. a week and her keep.

She was caught stealing from a shop the other day. She was arrested and charged with stealing a cardigan priced at 18s. 11d. Next morning, at court, she pleaded guilty to the charge and asked that an earlier, undetected, theft should be taken into consideration.

From another branch of the same Oxford Street store she had, on the same afternoon, stolen some other article about which details were not mentioned in court.

THE magistrate sitting on that day was Mr. H. W. Wrightwick, and to Bridget said, when the case had been outlined to him: "You were out on a shoplifting expedition, weren't you?"

Bridget considered the question for a moment, and then answered, rather as a child might, caught in the act of robbing an orchard: "Yes, I suppose I was."

There was possibly just a shade of insolence in her tone, but I doubt if it was intended. "You will go to prison for six weeks," the magistrate said, and Bridget was led off to Holloway.

INTO the same dock, four days later, Brenda was led. She is a tall and rather stately woman of 35, wife of a man who works in an aircraft factory, mother of an eight-year-old. Her husband has kept her £2 a week for house-keeping, out of his £12 wage-packet, and Brenda herself adds 15s. to that by going out to work on domestic chores for seven hours each week.

Brenda was caught stealing a pair of stockings and some underclothing priced at 25s. 3d. And when they arrested her, she said: "I've got a lot of things here that I took from another shop." She produced a plastic mackintosh, a vest, three blouses, a five boy's shirt, the lot priced at £2 9s. 6d.

ON this morning Mr. Paul Bennett, VC, was on the bench, and when he had heard the story of Brenda's thefts, he said to her: "What do you want to say?"

"I'm very sorry," Brenda answered, in as toneless a voice as if she were apologising for treading upon someone's toe.

"At what stage did you become sorry?" the magistrate asked. "When you stole from the second shop? Or when the detective stopped you?"

"When I was stopped, I suppose," Brenda said as if bored by a quibble.

"In her any reason why you shouldn't go to prison?" Mr. Bennett asked. "I see no sign of shame, except for your formally saying 'I'm sorry.'"

Brenda regarded him calmly and said, nothing.

"I WILL give you one chance to escape prison," the magistrate said. "You will pay a fine of £10 on each charge, and £4 4s. costs. The alternative will be a month in either case." Brenda was led off to pay the fine.

As I suggested earlier, there were similarities in the two cases. Their endings were different.

APPLICATION FOR EVICTION UPHELD

The question of whether an agreement was for a lease or only a licence was decided by Mr. W. H. Latimer, President of the Tenancy Tribunal, in a written judgment given this morning in an application for eviction brought by the landlords of premises in Kowloon against the occupants on the grounds of transfer of tenancy without consent.

Mr. Latimer dealt at length with the law in holding that the applicant had proved her case. He granted an order for eviction and ordered vacant possession of the premises 30 days from his order.

The applicant was Moy Shee, a woman, of 234 Tai Nan Street, first floor, Kowloon. She sought the eviction of Chan Wing-lin, alias Chan Siu-lui, of 217 Tai Nan Street, ground floor, and Cheung Kie-kee, of 234 Tai Nan Street, ground floor.

In her application, Moy Shee said she was the owner of the premises at 234 Tai Nan Street, ground floor, which she let to Chan Wing-lin, who carried on a business known as the Chung Yuen Cafe. She claimed that in or about May, 1951, Chan Wing-lin, without her consent, assigned or transferred the premises to Cheung Kie-kee, who conducted a similar business known as the Chung Yuen Hop Kee. Applicant further claimed that rent at the rate of \$285 per month had been in arrears since March 1, 1952, and asked for mesne profits in that amount up to date of possession.

First opponent, in his grounds of opposition, claimed that the applicant or her tenants collected the rent, and that he had permitted second opponent to carry on the business. Alternatively, he raised a defence of waiver. He further pleaded that rent had been tendered to either the applicant or her rent collector but they had refused to accept. Mr. F. C. Wood represented the applicant, while Mr. Y. H. Chan appeared on behalf of first opponent. Second opponent was present in person.

THE JUDGMENT

In his written judgment, Mr. Latimer said in part:

There appears to me only one point at issue, here and that is whether one, or any of the agreements referred to, which the first opponent naively refers to as "agreements for hire" operate in fact as transfer of the premises and if there has been a parting with possession on the part of the first opponent.

The first opponent, in his evidence, admitted that he had granted a licence to the first opponent to carry on business in the premises, and that he had granted a licence to the first opponent to carry on business in the premises, and that he had granted a licence to the first opponent to carry on business in the premises.

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Fighting For His Bride



Sgt John Brooman is fighting for the right to take his Japanese wife, Hideko (pictured with him) home to Queen's Road, Walford. She and the Japanese wife of another British Korea war veteran were taken off the troopship Devonshire before she sailed for England. Japanese offered Brooman a list of formalities to carry out—though he married her seven weeks ago—before he can hope to leave on the next ship. — London Express photo.

Red Cross Convention Seats Both Red China And Nationalist Delegates

Toronto, July 28. The 18th International Red Cross convention today voted to seat both the Communist and Nationalist Chinese Red Cross and government delegates.

The 58-25 vote came after three hours of heated East-West debate. The Eastern bloc, led by Russia and Communist China, was supported by delegates from North Korea, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

South Korea and Yugoslavia obtained from the vote, which confirmed action taken earlier in the conference by the International Red Cross Board of Governors and cleared the way for the convention's detailed work on its agenda on Tuesday, one day late.

Judge Emilie Sandstrom, chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, said two Chinese delegations should be seated because the Nationalist government represented the territory of Formosa and the Communist government the Chinese mainland. He said the Formosan group had been invited to the conference to represent the island only, "and it is only in that capacity that they are here."

Charles Marshall, United States government delegate who was sent to the convention as a non-voting observer, said in a prepared statement: "The attempt to deprecate the sovereign status of the Chinese Nationalist government by excluding the Chinese Nationalist delegation from the Red Cross conference has come to a well-deserved failure. By their moderation in conduct and

by their manifestation of respect for the humanitarian and non-political character of the Red Cross, the Chinese Nationalist representatives here have elicited admiration on every hand."

Arthur, Nebraska, July 28. A B-29 Air Force bomber, its starboard engine ablaze, crashed and exploded late on Sunday in this sparsely settled area of western Nebraska.

Of the seven or eight persons aboard, only one, the pilot, survived. He parachuted to safety. The co-pilot also tried to parachute but the chute failed to open. His body was found a half mile away from the crash scene, six miles northeast of this town of 175 people.

The plane was based at Andrews Air Force base near Washington, D.C., had refuelled at the Lincoln, Nebraska, Naval Air Station and was en route to Mountain Home, Idaho, Air Force base.

Three bodies were found in the wreckage and another was found about 75 feet away. Other small parts of a body or bodies also were found.

The crash location is in one of Nebraska's least accessible areas. Ranches are far apart and most roads are little more than trails. — Associated Press.

Puisse Judge Expresses Criticism

The practice of Counsel and solicitors coming into Court and making applications to file last-minute amendments just before the start of a case was frowned upon by the Puisne Judge, Mr Justice Reece, at the Supreme Court this morning.

"When I come into Court all the documents and pleadings should be in order and the case ready to start. I am a bit tired of this sort of thing; inability to get started because Counsel or the solicitors on either side have not done what they should have done weeks ago before the day of the trial. If solicitors ignore letters from Counsel there is a remedy in Chambers."

Mr Justice Reece added, "Chambers is the place to put wrongs right."

Anti-Gromyko Display In London

London, July 28. The arrival of Russia's Ambassador, Gromyko, by train touched off a "go home" demonstration at Victoria railway station on Monday night.

Police went into action in a milling crowd which surrounded the new envoy as demonstrators showered pamphlets on him and cried "go home Gromyko."

Cameras, reporters, Iron Curtain countries' diplomats and Foreign Office officials were caught in the sudden melee as the train pulled in from Paris.

At least one demonstrator was arrested.

One man pressed a pamphlet into Gromyko's hand as he was speaking to reporters and said "We don't want Communism here, Gromyko."

Pamphlets distributed bore the words "Russia seeks war. Korea today—Britain tomorrow!" Gromyko told reporters he had come to strengthen Anglo-Russian friendship and said he thought that the two countries' wartime friendship could be revived.

The new Ambassador said the restoration of "good normal relations" between the Soviet and Britain would "strengthen peace."

He added that it is in Britain's "fundamental national interest" to be on good terms with Russia. — Associated Press.

Life Sentence For Torturers

Tampa, Florida, July 28. John and Alice Cliffe were sentenced to life imprisonment today for torturing their four-year-old son and hanging him from a bathroom rafter in their shabby suburban home until he died.

"We hope everyone in the country has learned something from this case and never has the urge to treat a child like we did," said the 26-year-old stepfather of little Wayne Dolham.

Cliffe and his attractive, dark-haired wife were found guilty of severely beating and hanging the child in the bathroom each night during a three-day period because he "misbehaved."

The boy was tied so that he was forced to stand on the tips of his toes to avoid being strangled by the rope. He died on April 30. — United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.00, London Studio Melodies—Eric Robinson and his Orchestra with Diana Cooper and Ronald Cresson (Studio); 6.30, Cantonese by Radio guided by Miss Lee Wei Lan and B. K. Lee (Studio); 6.50, Interlude; 7.00, Orchestra sections—Concert Waltzes; 7.30, "Down Memory Lane" presented by Allen Woods (Studio); 7.45, World Report; 8.00, Time Signal, and World News (London Relay); 8.10, The Summer Exhibition of the Hongkong Art Club—A Talk by Austin Coates (Studio); 8.15, "Box 200"—Best collection at the Concourse; 8.30, Ray's Laugh—INDIGOS—with Ted Ray, Betty Malt and Peter Sellers; 9.00, Strictly off the Record—Recent Popular Releases; 9.30, Musical Notes book presented by the Rev. Father T. F. Ryan, S.J. (Studio); 10.00, Olympic Report (Recorded London Relay); 10.15, Including Eye-Witness Accounts, Commentaries and Interviews recorded from Helsinki; 10.30, At the Ballet—"Orandium" Ball (Johann Strauss)—Dallas Symphony Orchestra by Antal Dorati; 10.45, Dancing Time; 11.00, Radio News (London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; 11.30, Weather Report and Save The Queen; 11.55, Close down.

Living Language

Why we say Sent to Coventry.

The phrase means "cut off from all friendship" and has two possible explanations. During the English Civil War the Midlands town of Coventry was a stronghold of the Roundheads and Royalist prisoners were imprisoned in it. Another story tells how the people of Coventry came to dislike soldiers so much that nobody would speak or have anything to do with them—they were therefore the first to be "sent to Coventry."

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hong Kong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

TUESDAY, JULY 29 By Air

Formosa, 2 p.m., C.A.T.	Japan, 4.30 p.m., All Airways.
Formosa, 4.30 p.m., N.W.A.L.	Malaya, Ceylon, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.	Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.	Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.	Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30 By Air

Formosa, 2 p.m., C.A.T.	Japan, 4.30 p.m., All Airways.
Formosa, 4.30 p.m., N.W.A.L.	Malaya, Ceylon, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.	Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.	Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.	Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.

THURSDAY, JULY 31 By Air

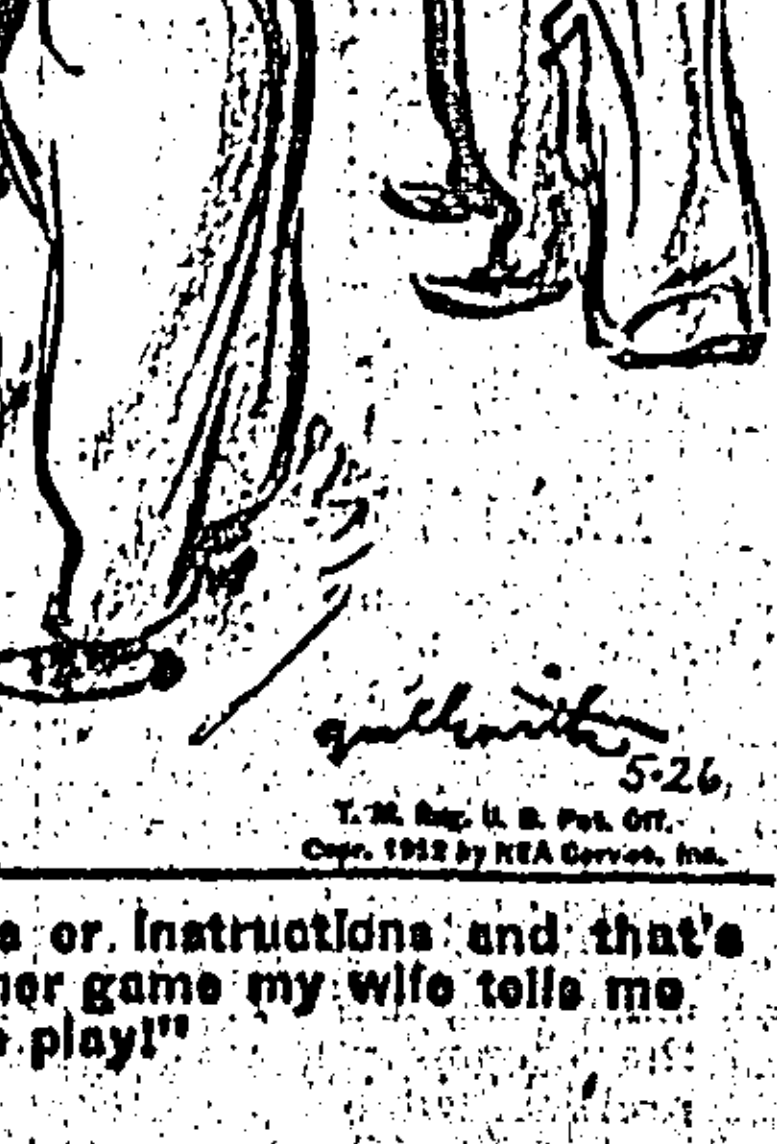
Formosa, 2 p.m., C.A.T.	Japan, 4.30 p.m., All Airways.
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Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.	Formosa, 4.30 p.m., B.O.A.C.

Broadcast Talk On Exhibition

The summer exhibition of the Hongkong Art Club was formally opened this morning by Mrs R. B. Black.

This evening, at 8.10 Austin Coates will broadcast from Radio Hongkong a short talk on the exhibits now on view at St John's Cathedral Hall.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I've never had any lessons or instructions and that's why I like golf—every other game my wife tells me how to play!"